

## RUMANIANS VACATE TURTUKAI, PRESSED BY GREATER FORCE

Siege Marked by Very Violent Fighting, Armies All Losing Heavily

## BALANCING GAINS

Vienna Admits Both Orsova And Herkulesbad Have Been Captured

(Reuter's Agency War Service)  
Petrograd, Sept. 7.—Under pressure from superior Teuton-Bulgarian forces, the Rumanians have evacuated Turtukai, on the south bank of the Danube. Bukharest, September 6.—Fighting of great violence is going on at Turtukai, with heavy losses on both sides. (This communique does not mention the evacuation of Turtukai, but the Russian communique announcing the news is later.)

Copenhagen, September 6.—It is reported from Vienna that the Rumanians have captured Orsova and Herkulesbad.

## German Aeroplanes Figure

In Big Raid on Constanza (Ostasiatische Lloyd War Service)

Official German telegram.—Berlin, September 5.—German naval aeroplanes, on September 3, extensively bombed the port establishments, grain elevators and oil tanks of Constanza, the Russian cruiser Kagul (launched 1902, 6,800 tons) and four torpedo-boat-destroyers. Good success was observed. All the naval aeroplanes returned unharmed, in spite of violent shelling.

Seven works of Turtukai, among which are armored batteries, were stormed too. North of Dobruja, our gallant Bulgarian comrades drove back stronger Rumanian and Russian forces.

Official Austro-Hungarian telegram.—Vienna, September 4.—There were no further advances and artillery activity on the Rumanian front. The situation is unchanged.

## BRITISH TRADE UNIONS REJECT U.S. INVITATION

Oppose International Congress, Not Wishing To Parley With Enemies

(Reuter's Agency War Service)  
London, September 5.—Because they do not wish to parley with their enemies, the Trade Union Congress at Birmingham have rejected, by a majority of two to one, the recommendation of their Parliamentary Committee to accept the invitation of the American Federation of Labor to participate in an International Labor Congress to be held at the same time and place as the Peace Conference.

## BRITISH SHIP SUNK

(Reuter's Agency War Service)  
London, September 7.—The British steamer Torridge (5,036 tons) has been sunk. Nineteen of the crew have been saved. The remainder are missing.

## Mail Notices

### MAILS CLOSE

For Japan:—  
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Fushimi M. Sept. 9  
Per C.M. s.s. China..... Sept. 9  
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Omi Maru Sept. 12  
Per R.M. s.s. Montague Sept. 12  
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Kumano M. Sept. 14  
For U.S., Canada, and Europe:—  
Per C.M. s.s. China..... Sept. 9  
Per R.M. s.s. Montague Sept. 12  
Per O.S.K. s.s. Manila M. Sept. 19  
For Europe, via Suez:—  
Per P. and O. s.s. Namur Sept. 17  
Per M.M. s.s. Porthos..... Sept. 21  
Per M.M. s.s. Paul Lecat Sept. 29

Mails to Arrive:—  
The American mail is due here on or about September 9, per O.S.K. s.s. Hawaii Maru.  
The French mail of August 6 is due at Hongkong on September 11, and here on September 15.  
Singapore on September 2 per M.M. s.s. Paul Lecat.

## Japan Leaves Compensation And Apology for Voluntary Settlement By The Chinese

Asks Immediate Punishment of Chengchiang Officers; Wants Japanese Police Stations and Advisers

Reuter's Pacific Service to The China Press

Peking, September 8.—The Japanese Minister, Baron Hayashi, has requested that the General of Division whose troops were concerned in the Chengchiang incident shall be dismissed and those directly in control punished and has intimated that the questions of an apology by the Military Governor of the province and compensation for the families of those killed in the affair would be left to voluntary settlement by China. Baron Hayashi further requested the Chinese Government to consent to the establishment of Japanese police-stations in places in Southern Manchuria and Eastern Mongolia where there are Japanese communities and to engage Japanese police advisers in these regions, in order to prevent disputes in police cases in future.

A vernacular report states that the Vice-Minister of Justice, Chiang Yung, tendered his resignation on Wednesday, as soon as Chang Yao-tung assumed office.

## Lung Chi-kwang Abdurate

Reports from Canton state that negotiations are proceeding satisfactorily between Admiral Sah Chen-ping and Lung Chi-kwang, though the latter, apparently, is still demanding the retention of 5,000 of his troops, besides \$2,000,000. General Lung has refused to accept this amount in bonds and insists on hard cash.

Meanwhile, Lu Yung-ting has wired to the Government, emphasizing the difficulties of his position. Having entirely given up Kwangsi, he is still unable to assume office in Kwangtung and, therefore, is unable to meet the expenses of his Kwangsi troops.

## Negotiations Next Week

Ostasiatische Lloyd

Peking, September 8.—Wang Hung-nien, who was sent to Manchuria to investigate the Chengchiang affair, returned to Peking last night. The negotiations between Baron Hayashi, Japanese Minister to Peking and Dr. Chen Chin-tao, acting Minister of Foreign Affairs, will begin next Tuesday.

Tao Yu-lin, former Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs, has been sent to Peking, to confer with Lu Cheng-shiang, former Minister of Foreign Affairs.

The Constitution Committee will hold its first meeting in the Temple of Heaven this afternoon.

## To Discuss Loan

The formal negotiations about the foreign re-organization loan are to begin next week, after the foreign bankers have been informed that the loan will be used for the payment of interest and the redemption of foreign loans, for the disbandment

of troops as well as for the cancellation of the moratorium, which alone requires thirty million dollars. The administrative expenses of the Central Government will also be met with the new loan. Hsiung Hsi-ling, former Minister of Finance, has arrived in Peking in connection with the loan negotiations.

## Financial Stringency

Tokio, September 8.—The Eastern News Agency reports: The Peking Government is in a state of stringency in finance, there are no formal negotiations for loans with the Quintuple Group and the funds for the administrative expenses are almost impossible to obtain. Thus there will be a loan for \$1,000,000 with the China and Japan Industrial Development Company, Ltd., on the business and revenue of telephones in Peking.

## Work For President's Troops

Hankow, September 7.—The old forces under General Li Yuan-hung, the President of the Republic, consisting of three battalions of gendarmes of Hupeh, have been ordered to go to Peking as the bodyguards of the President and they will soon proceed to Peking.

## Chengchiang Put Under Martial Law by Japanese

From Our Own Correspondent

Peking, September 5.—The Senate yesterday, as was generally anticipated, confirmed the Cabinet. The voting showed that the vigorous campaign carried on against Mr. Hsu Shih-ying, the Minister of Communications and Mr. Chang Yao-tung, Minister of Justice, was entirely fruitless.

Those who derive pleasure from analysing figures profess to find in the voting in the House of Representatives and the Senate a proof that political parties have been revived, and that the Kuomintang at all events is in a thorough state of organization. Be that as it may, the Parliament has now settled one of the questions which it was feared might cause difficulty.

The selection of the Vice-President must engage attention sooner or later, and probably will lead to a trial of strength between what are still called, for the sake of convenience, the North and South. Realizing that a political struggle at the present moment would prevent undivided attention being given to matters of grave national importance a disposition is being shown to let the selection of the Vice-President stand over for the present.

Informal conversations in regard to the Chengchiang incident have been proceeding between the Chinese

(Continued on Page 2)

## GALLANTRY WINS FAME FOR DISGRACED OFFICER

Col. J. F. Elkington Restored To Rank For Services With Foreign Legion

(Reuter's Agency War Service)  
London, September 7.—The case of the Indian Army officer, Captain Smart, is recalled by the announcement in the Gazette of the re-instatement of John Ford Elkington in the rank of Lieut.-Colonel of the Royal Warwickshire Regiment, with previous seniority, in consequence of his gallant conduct while serving in the ranks of the French Foreign Legion. The Gazette of October 31, 1914, announced that John Ford Elkington was cashiered by sentence of court-martial. Then, after thirty years service, he left the army and joined the French Foreign Legion.

## The Weather

Local thunderstorms, with monsoon on the coast. The maximum temperature recorded yesterday was 84.5 and the minimum 75.5, the figures for the corresponding day last year being respectively 83.6 and 63.5.

## British Moving Mortar Ammunition Up to Trenches



This photograph shows the "Endless Chain" moving mortar ammunition up to the trenches. A bridge has been built over a trench where the men have "dug in."

## Retaliation by U.S. Is Contingent Upon Diplomacy's Failure

Lansing Says Will First Endeavor to Get Allies To Remove Restrictions

(Reuter's Agency War Service)  
Washington, September 7.—Secretary of State Lansing indicated that the amendments to the Revenue Bill would not be made effective unless diplomatic efforts to remove the restrictions placed by the Allies on American trade failed.

## Halicz Is in Flames From Russian Shells

Austro-Germans Driven Out Of Last Defence Lines In Brzezany Region

(Reuter's Agency War Service)  
Petrograd, September 7.—An official communique reports: The Russian forces have occupied the railway-line from Halicz to Semikowka and Wodniki and are bombarding the town of Halicz, which is in flames. General Tcherbatcheff drove the enemy out of a series of fortified positions and, advancing westward, crossed at some points the Naraiwka River, which is a tributary of the Gnita Lipa.

London, September 7.—Reuter's correspondent at Petrograd telegraphs that the enemy have been driven out of the last line of their defences in the region of Brzezany.

## Unsuccessful at First, Germans Beat Russians

(Ostasiatische Lloyd War Service)  
Official German telegram.—Headquarters, September 6.—Eastern theater.—Army of Prince Leopold.—The Russian attacks north of the railway from Zloczow to Tarnopol broke down in our fire. Army of Archduke Karl.—There were renewed Russian attacks between the Zlota Lipa and Dniester. After initial unsuccessful charges, we finally succeeded in pressing back the middle front of the enemy.

In the Carpathians, the enemy gained small advantages in the engagements already mentioned, south-west of Zable and Schipot. At many other places, the enemy attacked without success. Official Austrian report.—Vienna, September 4.—Army of Archduke Karl.—The Russians continued, day and night, their efforts to break the resistance of the Allies in the Carpathians. There were violent engagements at numerous places. The hostile attacks were repulsed, either by fire, or with the bayonet and hand-grenades.

Small local Russian successes, south-west of Fundulmoldovi and in the Tatar Pass sector, were mostly neutralized by counter-attacks. The enemy's losses were heavy. Hostile attacks south-east of Brzezany brought the enemy no advantages, but caused them severe losses. In a small part of a trench, fighting is still continuing.

Army of Prince Leopold.—North of Zborov and between Svinjuchi and Sselvov, in Volhynia, numerous hostile mass attacks again failed.

## 'Be Patriotic and United' Governor Maia's Message To Shanghai's Portuguese

H. E. Governor Maia of Macau and Madame Maia arrived yesterday by the Empress of Russia from Hongkong on their way to Europe, and were the recipients of a very cordial welcome from the Portuguese community of Shanghai.

Messrs. C. C. dos Remedios, C. J. da Silva, J. Marques Silva, J. M. Marques and B. A. Caldas of the reception committee and several ladies, together with Mr. Nascimento, Acting Consul-General for Portugal in Shanghai, went to Woosung on the tender Wangpoos of the M. M. Co. to welcome the visitors. Punctually at 12.15 p.m. the tender came alongside the Customs Jetty, where other members of the committee and a large group of Portuguese welcomed them with rousing cheers. The S.V.C. Portuguese Co. stood at attention on the foreshore, and as the Governor came up the gangway from the pontoon, the volunteers were called to the "salute," to the accompaniment of the national anthem, played by the town band. Governor Maia next reviewed the company and was pleased to have his picture taken with them.

At the Lusitano Club a reception was held in his honor. The hall was appropriately decorated for the occasion, and when Governor Maia arrived in a Daimler car a large number of ladies and gentlemen had already gathered to greet him.

The first spokesman was Consul-General Nascimento, who welcomed the visitors in his official capacity. He was followed by Mr. C. C. dos Remedios, who greeted them in behalf of the Portuguese community, and who also presented Mr. A. Diniz, one of the oldest residents of Shanghai, who has lived here over 53 years. The latter read a lengthy paper, eulogizing the beneficial acts of Governor Maia toward the colony of Macau. As sons of Macau, he said, they were happy to see and welcome one who did so much for the colony, and wished him every success in his career.

The answer to these speeches was a short but stirring talk by Gov. Maia, saying how delighted he was to find in Shanghai so many staunch Portuguese, and how honored he felt by the warm manifestations of goodwill that he and Madame Maia had received. He paid an eloquent tribute to their patriotism and urged that the spirit be further fostered by unity and brotherly endeavor.

Madame Maia was the recipient of numerous bouquets of flowers, among them one from the Portuguese Co., S.V.C., bearing a silver handle with suitable inscriptions; the Consul, the Lusitano Club and the reception committee were the other donors. Refreshments were then served, and toasts proposed for Portugal, Governor Maia and the Shanghai Portuguese, all of which were enthusiastically responded to.

Governor Maia left at 3 p.m. after a motor drive around Shanghai, and received a hearty send off. His mission to Lisbon cannot but touch a responsive cord in the hearts of the Portuguese in the East, his purpose being to convey to the Minister of the Colonies in regard to the further development of and improvements in Macau.

The Hongkong Daily Press has the following to say concerning the distinguished Portuguese:—

H. E. Senhor Jose Carlos da Maia, Governor of Macau, is an officer of the Portuguese Navy. He distinguished himself in the interests of the Republic during the last Revolution, which overthrew the Monarchical regime in Portugal. For his valuable services Parliament decreed double promotion for Senhor Maia, who was given command of one of the large cruisers. It was due to his popularity that he was elected Deputy of one of the electoral districts of Lisbon. His nomination as Governor of Macau was made by Parliament.

Senhor Maia's first care on his arrival at Macau was to concern himself with the improvement of the harbor and the sanitation of the suburban districts. He succeeded in obtaining sanction from Lisbon for the purchase of a powerful dredger (which had been engaged in harbor improvement works at Singapore) and for the building of another. In connection with the local harbor works the Governor purchased from Shanghai a number of steel barges, which passed through Hongkong on their way to Macau. For the reclamation works he bought three small locomotives, rails, and a number of wagons. These have also been used for filling in the unsightly paddy-fields in the outskirts of Macau.

These fields have since been transformed into salubrious districts for habitation, and already a number of attractive dwellings have been erected on the reclaimed ground. In order to provide for the needs of the poorer class of Chinese the Governor ordered the construction of a number of houses to be let at very low rentals—a mere trifle, in fact. To stimulate interest in the building of dwelling houses His Excellency appointed a Building Construction Committee, whose duty it is to build houses on Government account to be subsequently sold by public auction. To individuals the Governor has given every facility for the lease of public land for building purposes.

It was due to His Excellency's initiative that the Volunteer Corps was formed, as well as the Boy Scouts' Association at Macau. To both these organizations he has given his personal support for their development. The Fire Brigade, also, was formed by the Governor.

(Continued on Page 2)

## CHAULNES ALMOST ENCLOSED; CLERY TAKEN BY ALLIES

Twenty-nine Localities Regained from Germans Since July 1

## TRENCHES RUSHED

Kaiser's First Line Defences on Meuse's Right Are Captured

## 'TO KILL BOCHES'

British Not Worrying About Winning Ground, But Reducing Enemies

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Paris, September 7.—The French advance has almost enclosed Chaulnes. Since July 1, twenty-nine French localities have been freed by the Anglo-French forces.

On either side of the Somme, the fighting went on all through Monday night, to the advantage of the Allies, notwithstanding deluges of rain and seas of mud. In order to baffle the expectations of our adversary, alternate pressure movements were developed with some irregularity yesterday.

While, north of the river, around Comblès and Clery, the French contented themselves with consolidating their positions and repulsing German counter-attacks, they prepared and executed, south of the Somme, an attack the success of which will soon bring them beyond Dedicourt and Vermand-Ouvillers.

The steadiness of the assailants' flux is the outstanding fact of these operations. When once the tide has progressed, it never recedes, but constantly extends, only stopping for necessary preparations, thus avoiding useless casualties and demoralizing the German troops by repeated definite checks.

## French Capture First Line

The official communique issued this afternoon reported: On the right bank of the Meuse, yesterday, we attacked on a front of 1,500 meters at Vaux-Chapitre-Le Chenois, occupying the enemy's first line trenches and capturing prisoners and machine-guns. Strong enemy attacks at Hospital Farm, south-west of Belloy-en-Santerre and south of Barleux, were repulsed, with very heavy losses.

Our aeroplanes were active in the region of the Somme, watching the movements of enemy infantry, bombing the rear of the German lines and employing their machine-guns against troops on the march. Our gun-aeroplanes repeatedly bombarded the enemy's trenches.

## Havoc in the Air

Two enemy aeroplanes were felled and five forced to descend damaged. Up to the present, 400 prisoners taken south of the Somme, yesterday, have been counted. It appears the Germans we beat yesterday, east of Chilly, belonged to a Saxon division brought hurriedly from the Aisne front.

The communique this evening reported: There was a violent bombardment of various districts north of the Somme, but no infantry action. The enemy were reduced to impotence south of the Somme by our artillery bombardment and were unable to counter-attack.

Four bomb-mortars and sixteen machine-guns were found in a captured trench north of the Somme.

The enemy bombarded our new positions at Vaux and Chapitre Wood, on the right of the Meuse. 280 prisoners were captured here in yesterday's attack.

## Germans to Face Own Guns

London, September 7.—Official.—The guns captured by the British in the battle of the Somme will not be exhibited, but will be used against the Germans.

General Sir Douglas Haig reported this afternoon: An enemy counter-attack at Leuze Wood was driven back.

The enemy were driven back from Leuze Wood, after hand-to-hand fighting, leaving two officers and



seventeen men in our hands. Fighting at Ghinchy continues.

There was considerable mutual artillery fighting, the enemy using gas and lacrymatory shells. The enemy exploded a mine at Neuville St. Vaast.

We carried out a very effective bombardment of the enemy's trenches at Lens.

#### Guns' Busy Day

General Haig reported this evening: Our artillery dispersed enemy working parties, east and south-east of Ghinchy and between the Somme and the Ancre. Our artillery successfully dealt with the enemy's batteries.

Between Souchez and La Bassée Canal, our artillery and trench-mortars bombarded the enemy's lines continuously.

We effectively shelled the bridge-head on the Ypres Canal, north-west of Hollebeke.

Our machines bombed an important railway junction on the enemy's lines of communication, the station and rolling-stock being greatly damaged. An enemy aerodrome was bombed, one machine being destroyed and others damaged.

Good work was done from low altitudes. Three hostile machines were wrecked and four driven down damaged. Two of ours are missing.

#### 'Killing Boches' is Objective

Reuter's correspondent at British headquarters states that, as a result of the fighting at Guillemont, we occupy a long crest commanding the ridge. The Germans are now at a great disadvantage in this very important sphere of operations. The enemy are sheltering in shell-holes or hastily made trenches, without dug-outs, exposed to our gun-fire.

It would not be easy for the Germans to shorten their line, but the question now is not one of occupying territory, but of killing Boches.

The Allies are now within reach of the great road which links up Bapaume, Peronne and Roye, the three main German bases on the Somme. The French have given some fine performances, pushing on, despite fog and rain, under cover of their artillery.

The Germans, in the region of Barleux, were hurled forward ten times to reverse the fortune of war, but always melted before the furious fire of the French artillery.

#### Clery is Conquered By

##### Armies of the Allies

(Ostasiatische Lloyd War Service)

Headquarters, September 6.—Western theater.—The battle on both sides of the Somme continues with undiminished violence. Twenty-eight British and French divisions are attacking. North of the Somme, fresh attacks were bloodily repulsed. At small places the enemy gained ground. Clery is in their hands.

South of the Somme, in a fluctuating combat, the first line of the front from Barleux to south of Chilly was maintained against a fresh French charge. Only completely destroyed trenches were abandoned.

Later attacks were completely repulsed, the enemy suffering the heaviest losses. Mecklenburg, Holstein and Saxon regiments especially distinguished themselves. Until evening, 31 officers and 1,437 men had been brought in as prisoners during the two days' combats south of the Somme.

In air-fights and by anti-aircraft gunfire, three hostile aeroplanes were brought down.

#### EGYPT AIR-FIGHTS

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, September 7.—An official communique regarding the operations in Egypt reports: Two of our aeroplanes yesterday dropped twelve bombs on the Turkish aerodrome at El Arish, apparently with good results. Enemy aeroplanes attacked our machines, but only at long range and they ultimately abandoned the fight. Ours returned undamaged.

#### Music for Today

Performances by the Public Band will, weather permitting, be given today, programs as follows:—

##### Afternoon

In the Public Recreation Ground at 4.30 p.m.:—

1. March, "The Washington Post" ..... Sousa
2. Overture, "La Gazza Ladra" ..... Rossini
3. Waltz, "Parisienne" ..... Gamme
4. Selection, "The Spring Chicken" ..... Caryll
5. Song, "Because" ..... d'Hardelot
6. Selection, "The Sunshine Girl" ..... Rubens

##### Evening

In the Public Garden at 9 p.m.:—

1. March, "Home, Sweet Home" ..... Olsen
  2. Overture, "Maritana" ..... Wallace
  3. Waltz, "L'Estudiantina" ..... Waldteufel
  4. Selection, "Iolanthe" ..... Sullivan
  5. Song, "The Lost Chord" ..... Sullivan
  6. (a) Waltz, "Golden Wedding" ..... Nivad
  - (b) Gavotte, "Fifette" ..... Fletcher
  7. Sketch, "In Cooland" ..... Bidgood
  8. Selection, "The Pink Lady" ..... Caryll
- A. de Kryger,  
Conductor-in-charge.

## LT. ROBINSON CHARGED ZEPPELIN, SAYS COMRADE

Duel 12,000 Feet Up; Amsterdam Confirms Second Raid—er Was Damaged

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, September 6.—A comrade of Lieutenant Robinson, who was likewise chasing the Zeppelin, gives a thrilling account of the duel, 12,000 feet in the air. The Zeppelin tried frantically to shake off its pursuers, emitting clouds of smoke and wildly firing its machine-guns.

Lieutenant Robinson, flying at a terrific speed, charged the raider. Then there was an outburst of flames, which vividly colored the clouds beneath.

A second Zeppelin, seeing the fate of its companion, turned tail and fled.

Lieutenant Robinson was born at Tolidetta, South Coorg. He flew in France and was wounded at Lille in May last year and has been up in all the London raids since last September. He is entitled to rewards totalling £3,500 for being the first air-man to fell a Zeppelin in England.

Describing his achievement himself, he said: "I had been up over an hour when I saw the first Zeppelin, flying high. I followed, climbing to get above it, but there was a heavy fog and she escaped. I attacked at long range, but the air-ship made off before I could see if I had done any damage."

"I met the second air-ship just after 2 o'clock in the morning, at a height of 10,000 feet. Soon she appeared to catch fire in her petrol-tank and the flames spread rapidly."

"She made off eastward, but in a few minutes her nose dipped and she died slowly towards the earth in flames. I was so pleased that I looped the loop several times and then signalled to cease firing and returned to the aerodrome."

Amsterdam, September 7.—L'Echo Belge states that a Zeppelin raider from England landed at Mons, badly damaged and was sent to Germany in sections. Several of the crew were wounded.

## Japan Leaves

### Compensation

(Continued from Page 1)

and Japanese Governments. The former wished the incident to be treated as a local affair to be dealt with by the local authorities. On the part of the Japanese, however, it was argued that the matter was one of such serious importance that it could not be handled by provincial and minor officials. This view has prevailed, and as soon as the investigations instituted by the Chinese Government are complete formal conferences will take place between the Foreign Office and the Japanese Minister.

According to Chinese reports the Japanese military authorities have practically placed the Chengchiang region under Japanese martial law. Neither Chinese military nor civil officials are permitted to interfere in the zone in which the Japanese have taken charge. These reports have occasioned much criticism in Peking as it is felt that by their action the Japanese are practically prejudging the case and beginning to act upon an award before it is given.

Considerable regret is felt that Mr. Tong Shao-yi has not yet taken up his duties as Minister of Foreign Affairs. Dr. Chen Chin-tao has more than enough to do as Minister of Finance and, in consequence has not been able to give as much attention as he would have liked to foreign affairs. Moreover, when Mr. Tong Shao-yi does come it will take him some time to get the facts in connection with the case in proper perspective, whereas Baron Hayashi will have the facts thoroughly digested. In some quarters the fear is felt that Mr. Tong will not, after all, come to Peking. There does not seem on the surface any justification for this fear, as Mr. Tong received a most flattering expression of confidence from both houses of parliament.

A dish for a King!  
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## Kaiser's Son-in-Law Is Reported Insane



DUCHESSE AND DUKE OF BRUNSWICK

Despatches from Copenhagen say that the Duke of Brunswick, the Kaiser's son-in-law, married to the Princess Victoria Louise, only daughter of Kaiser Wilhelm of Germany, is hopelessly insane.

The advice says the Duke is a victim of confirmed melancholia, following a nervous collapse in the early part of the war, caused by the strain of his experience on the Russian front, where he commanded a German force. The Duke never recovered from the shock of seeing his entire organization sink to death in a treacherous marsh, which the men had entered, thinking it afforded solid footing.

The young couple were married in May, 1913. A son was born to them the following year.

## 'Be Patriotic And United'

(Continued from Page 1)

He ordered the Public Jail to be equipped with printing presses, type and plant for the industrial occupation of prisoners, who are paid for their work. The printing office is worked on the system obtaining in Hongkong, prisoners being credited with the money earned and given the accumulated earnings upon the expiry of the term of their imprisonment.

Hitherto Macau was noted for the excessive fees charged for the assignment of leasehold property. The Governor succeeded in inducing the Government at Lisbon to agree to a reduction from 8 per cent to 2 per cent on the value of property sold as assignment fees. This concession is of far-reaching effect and is much appreciated, especially by the Chinese community, who, as in Hongkong, are large property owners. All public questions concerning the Chinese have

received the Governor's earnest consideration, and evidence that he is well-liked has been forthcoming from such bodies as the Chinese Chamber of Commerce, Chinese Hospital Committee, and other Chinese institutions. For the many benefits already conferred on Macau the Municipal Council proclaimed the Governor as "Benemerito," and has placed his photograph within the Council Chamber.

As has already been announced, Senhor Mala proceeds to Lisbon at his own request to confer with the Minister for the Colonies on important subjects concerning the administration of Macau. His Excellency leaves for Lisbon hopeful that he will succeed in securing great benefits for the Colony which he governs. It is his intention to return to Macau as soon as his special mission is concluded.

Madame da Mala, the Governor's wife, is much liked at Macau, especially by the poor, she having identified herself in a very prominent manner with all works of charity in that city.

She founded the Red Cross and Charity Association at Macau, which has been the means of providing a large number of articles for the wounded in the European war, and also concerns itself with other works of charity. The membership is confined exclusively to women.

Governor and Madame da Mala carry with them the best wishes of the entire Portuguese communities at Macau and Hongkong, and their speedy return is looked forward to by the well-wishers in China of the little Portuguese settlement.

## OFFICERS ARE REMOVED IN KARACHI TRAGEDY

Blame Fixed For Death of Terrorists Crossing Sand Desert

London, August 2.—Three officers have been removed from their posts in India as a result of the tragedy at Karachi in which a number of Terrorists travelling by train across the Sind desert were overcome by the heat, 19 losing their lives and 136 receiving heat-strokes.

It was announced in the House of Commons yesterday that the following three officers had been removed from their appointments:

Brigadier-General C. H. Roe, Acting-Quartermaster-General in India. The General Officer Commanding at Karachi.

The Assistant Director of Medical Services at Karachi.

Mr. Chamberlain yesterday read to the House of Commons the following telegram from the Indian Government:

"We can now give a considered opinion, having received report of committee. The responsibility for diverting the ship from Bombay to Karachi rests with Brigadier-General Roe who was acting as Quartermaster-General at the time. He knew that unacclimatised troops had never before been sent in large numbers by rail in the middle of summer through the Sind desert. He knew, or should have known, that the Commander-in-Chief in December, 1915, had decided that Karachi should not be used as a port at which wounded and sick British troops should be landed and distributed to other stations on account of the danger of sending them in the hot season through Sind."

#### No Special Precautions

"It follows that before the Ballarat was diverted to Karachi the Acting-Quartermaster-General should have consulted the Commander-in-Chief, and he did not do this. Having taken on himself responsibility, he should certainly have warned Karachi military authorities to take special precautions for the safety of the troops during the journey by rail. He did not do this. We therefore must hold him responsible and propose to remove him from his appointment of Deputy Quartermaster-General."

"It is clear from evidence that the mischief began before disembarkation, many men having been seen on deck bareheaded in the sun. All the officers on board were quite inexperienced, and we cannot therefore hold them blameworthy. The General Officer Commanding at Karachi was responsible for all arrangements for railway journeys in his capacity as embarkation officer. It is shown from evidence that on the day concerned he was very busy, but he had ample warning of the Ballarat's arrival. Though he knew the responsible members of his staff, with one exception, were inexperienced, he took no steps nor gave any orders to see that the safety or comfort of the troops was provided for. In this we consider he failed in his duty, and we propose his removal."

"Special blame we consider attaches to the Assistant Director of Medical Services at Karachi, an officer of long experience of the Indian Medical Service. In the circumstances it was undoubtedly his duty to see that every precaution suggested by medical science for the safety of the troops was taken. He failed, in our opinion, to do this. We therefore propose to remove him."

## CONGRESSMAN COOPER HEADS 'CHINA GROUP'

Organization Will Support Chinese When Liberties Are Threatened

Washington, August 8.—Tentative organization of an unofficial "China group" in Congress, to lend support to the Chinese people when their liberties are threatened, or any step taken to limit the "open door" policy, was perfected today. Representative Cooper of Wisconsin (Rep.) was made chairman, and Representative Slayden of Texas (Dem.), secretary.

## BRITISH TRADE FIGURES

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, September 7.—Exports from the British Isles for the month of August show an increase of £15,281,463 and imports an increase of £8,715,915, as compared with the same period last year.

## Dutch Indies Rising Carefully Organised

Former Sultan's Family Suspected; Fort Moera Tebo Violently Attacked

(Reuter's Service)

Amsterdam, September 6.—The Telegraaf states that the insurrection in the Dutch East Indies is not localised, but is carefully organised and therefore serious. On the 2nd, the insurgents violently attacked Fort Moera Tebo, but were repulsed, losing twenty men killed.

The Hague, September 6.—The Governor-General of the Dutch East Indies reports that the village of Moera Tambesi has been occupied, after heavy fighting. It is presumed that the family of the former Sultan are concerned in the disturbances.

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for Infants and Children.

## Don't Poison Baby.

FORTY YEARS AGO almost every mother thought her child must have paregoric or laudanum to make it sleep. These drugs will produce sleep, and a few drops too many will produce the sleep from which there is no waking. Many are the children who have been killed or whose health has been ruined for life by paregoric, laudanum and morphine, each of which is a narcotic product of opium. Druggists are prohibited from selling either of the narcotics named to children at all, or to anybody without labeling them "poison." The definition of "narcotic" is: "A medicine which relieves pain and produces sleep, but which in poisonous doses produces stupor, coma, convulsions and death." The taste and smell of medicines containing opium are disguised, and sold under the names of "Drops," "Cordials," "Soothing Syrups," etc. You should not permit any medicine to be given to your children without you or your physician know of what it is composed. Castoria does not contain narcotics.

The signature of *Dr. H. H. H. H.* guarantees genuine Castoria

Physicians Recommend Castoria.

"I have frequently prescribed Castoria for common ailments of children with good results." W. A. CHANDLER, M. D., Buffalo, N. Y.

"I find your Castoria is very beneficial in the treatment of children's ailments." J. DAVIS, M. D., Chicago, Ill.

"As the father of thirteen children I certainly know something about your great medicine and, aside from my own family experience, I have, in my years of practice found Castoria a popular and efficient remedy in almost every home." Wm. J. McCRACKIN, M. D., Omaha, Neb.

"I object to what are called patent medicines, where maker alone knows what stuff is put in them, but I know the formula of your Castoria and advise its use in proper cases. I judge it to be a very useful, as well as harmless family medicine." N. B. SIZER, M. D., Brooklyn, N. Y.

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## TELLS HOW BRITISH ATTACK WITH GAS

Member of Special Corps Describes 'Doctoring Germans With Own Medicine'

### SHELLS BURST THE TANKS

Cylinders Must Be Watched All The Time To Prevent Escape Of Fumes In Trenches

London, July 20, (Correspondence of The Associated Press.)—Before the "big squeeze" began, discussion of British gas attacks was strictly prohibited, but now the ban has been lifted, and a British "gasman" has been allowed to write an account of the work of his corps, whose business it is, he says, "to doctor the Germans with their own medicine."

"The order came at twilight for us to connect up, and the gasmen immediately got busy. The front rows of neatly piled sandbags of which each fire-step is apparently solidly built are pulled out and disclose a cavity in which show, black and ominous, the cowed heads of a row of iron cylinders," he writes. "They are sunk in pits well 'bagged up' to protect them from possible crack or puncture by flying fragment or ricocheting bullet. Each cylinder weighs about 130 pounds and contains sufficient compressed gas, if it could be used without waste, to put an entire company out of action."

"On top of the cylinders lies a tangle of flexible connecting pipes, three and four way joints, spigots, and screw-jets, and upon these, with spanner and key, the gasmen start work. The cylinders are all connected up in a series, and nothing remains but to throw the jets over the top of the parapet and open the valves in order to release the deadly fumes."

"But something is required to carry the gas over to German lines—a favoring breeze—and never did sailor scan the sky more intently than the gasmen watch their little inconspicuous windgauges, fixed to the edge of a trench. They must have a wind of a certain direction, and they prefer it of a certain strength. On this occasion the direction is satisfactory enough, but the breeze shows signs of weakness, and occasionally falls to a mere, almost imperceptible zephyr."

### All Watch The Wind

"When not watching the wind, the gasmen are watching their pipes; repeatedly feeling and testing every inch of tube and joint; for none knows better than they the danger of leakage and of the escape of gas into their own trenches. An officer passes down the line, casting rapid glances as he goes at each set of cylinders and their connecting pipes. And in every bay he pauses and whispers two words to the Corporal in charge: 'Eleven o'clock.' But the wind, without which the gas will not reach the enemy's trench and do its deadly work among its occupants, begins to fall."

"At 10.50 the gasmen don their respirators, which, in the dim light, give the wearers a strange, almost inhuman appearance. Now the feeble breeze has died completely. Hurriedly the order runs down the line: 'Cancel, and stand by!' Behind their masks the gasmen grunt disgustedly. But suddenly—crack! crack! rat-a-tat! rat-a-tat! The orders to the infantry have not been countermanded, and the quiet of the night is roughly shattered by a long line of vicious crackling rifles and Lewis guns, to which the Germans reply."

"The gasmen move about uneasily. It is not for themselves they fear, but for those pipes and cylinder heads lying exposed to the hail of flying fragments. Well they know the danger of bursts and of trenches filled with gas and no wind to move it. But they cannot 'bag up' without orders, and so they detail one of their number in each bay to watch the cylinders while the rest gather behind the traverse, as being a slightly safer spot."

"When day breaks a fair wind is blowing toward the German trenches. But, of course, it is now broad daylight, and the gas will be visible as soon as it leaves the pipes. The gasmen know what to expect. They know that as soon as the greenish-gray clouds appear outside their parapet there will be running messengers and hurried telephoning in the German lines. They know that within a few minutes the word will have reached the German big guns at the back, and that every piece capable of flattening out a parapet and burying them, mangled and broken, among their own cylinders will be concentrated upon the front line trench in which they stand."

"Time? Over the top the jet-pipes are flung, and then simultaneously along almost two miles of trench,

## German Vice Chancellor Confers With Bulgarian Emissaries



VICE CHANCELLOR OF GERMANY MEETS BULGARIAN DELEGATES IN BERLIN

A new photograph of Dr. Helfferich, (in immediate foreground) the German Vice Chancellor, in conference with Dr. Solf (seated in left corner of couch) the German Minister of the Colonies, Duke Johann Albrecht of Mecklenburg (in uniform at right) and members of Bulgarian delegation. The photograph was made at the recent visit of the Bulgarian delegates to Berlin.

there arises a sibilant hiss, as of some monstrous and venomous snake suddenly aroused from slumber. Now the gasmen are working frantically with wheel and spanner and key, and the hiss increases in shrillness and volume. Outside the parapet the green poison fog is already spreading like a foul blanket over No-Man's Land. Carried ceaselessly forward, its outer edge is rapidly approaching the German trenches, into which it will presently sink, spreading agony and death among those who cannot escape.

"No rifle or machine gun fire has been ordered this time, and from either line scarcely a sound is heard except the deadly hiss of the escaping fumes. The minutes pass in tense, ominous quiet. Nature herself seems to pause aghast to watch this latest devilry practiced by her children upon one another."

### Artillery Opens Fire

"Behind their masks the gasmen begin to breathe more freely, and then suddenly, on the left, 'crash!' And 'crash!' again, and yet again. This time on the right, somewhere close at hand. The men crouch lower over their cylinders; the explosions follow one another almost too rapidly to count, and in any case their minds are no longer fitted to count—or care. Only the valves must be turned, and the pipes must be watched, and the sudden spurt of vapor which marks a leak must be checked by the application of a handful of mud, which the gas itself immediately freezes into an iron-hard impenetrable mass."

"In one of the bays the parapet rocks suddenly and falls forward, burying the men and their cylinders. Almost immediately the men scramble out unhurt; but the pipes are broken, and the gas is filling the trench. With spanner and mud the thing is stopped, new connections are tugged up, and the death vapor is again directed outside what is left of the trench. But one of the men has had the mouthpiece of his respirator broken and already he is coughing and choking painfully. 'I've got it,' he gasps hoarsely, and goes behind the traverse to suck an ammonia ampule and die slowly."

"Closing-up time! Rapidly the valves are shut down, the jet pipes withdrawn and plugged and stacked away. Feverishly the men work at bagging up their cylinders again. Imperturbably a Sergeant stalks down the ruined and battered trench, shepherding his flock toward their dogout. He is an oldtimer—a transfer from the infantry—and he scarcely quivers as a shell bursts behind a traverse he has just left. Quietly he directs two of the men to carry an unconscious man to the nearest point of the communication trench, where stretcher bearers may be found."

"In the dugout, with the shells still pounding overhead, the section's roll is called. Most of the men answer to their names. Some are answered by comrades as wounded and for others no one answers at all. But over in the German trenches hundreds of men are choking and gasping in agony for an hour before they can die. They have been made to quaff their own medicine."

## Japan Is To Redeem 10,000,000 Yen Issue

Tokio, September 3.—The Government will announce in today's Official Gazette that it will redeem the 4½ issue of bonds of British sterling to the value of 5,000,000 yen, (2,500,000 yen of the first issue and 2,500,000 yen of the second issue), by purchasing them. The Government will redeem another 5,000,000 yen of these issues sometime in the latter part of this month.

## NATION-WIDE HEALTH TEST IS U. S. PLAN

Colossal Survey by Officials To Prevent Infantile Paralysis And Other Epidemics

New York, August 10.—The Government of the United States, in conjunction with municipal, county and State health officials in practically every commonwealth in the country, is planning the most colossal health survey ever undertaken.

The purpose of the movement, which is comparable in magnitude to a national census, is to throttle the epidemic of infantile paralysis and to prevent other epidemics.

Two eminent surgeons of the Public Health Service—Dr. Charles E. Banks and C. H. Lavinder—left the Hotel Martineau tonight for Washington upon telegraphed summons of Surgeon General Rupert Blue.

A slight decrease in the city and a dangerous increase in the suburbs and adjoining States marked the plague's progress today.

There were thirty eight deaths and 175 new cases in Greater New York. Total deaths, 1,298; total cases, 5,822. Sixty cases—a new record—were reported to the State Health Department from places outside the city. State totals are: Cases, 856; deaths, 79.

With 80 new victims, New Jersey cases passed the 1,200 mark.

## NARUSE CALLS TAGORE POSITIVE PROGRESSIVIST

University President Says Indian Poet Has Been Misunderstood

Tokio, September 2.—Sir Rabindranath Tagore, the Indian poet and lecturer, who will leave Yokohama for America today was very much impressed with the Women's University of Japan, according to Dr. Jinzo Naruse, the president of the university. Sir Rabindranath will sail on the Canada many whose departure has been postponed since Thursday.

Dr. Naruse said: "I met Sir Rabindranath Tagore four years ago in London. Since his arrival in Japan, he has not delivered very many lectures. Some people misunderstood him and said that he is going backward or that he is opposed to civilization. I did not want to see him leave Japan so misunderstood. So I exchanged views with him."

"With the view of touching upon spiritual matters, I invited him to come to Karuzawa where we hold exercises on meditation. I asked him to conduct one of the classes of our students. Sir Rabindranath Tagore did not come to Japan to observe the political or other outward conditions of the country. His mission was an inward mission. So the receptions tendered in honor of him in many places here did not satisfy him."

"When he visited us in Karuzawa he was deeply impressed with the peace he got and which he had desired. During the five days of his stay in Karuzawa we came to understand him as a man who is working truly for the advancement of humanity. "His first object is to brake down the barriers in religion and to establish a high civilization. The second object of his is to remove obstacles in the way of sentimental rapprochement between different races and nations, in order to establish true international morals. As to the criticism that he was against science and western civilization, we came to understand he was much misunderstood on that point. Tagore said that the Japanese do not understand English well enough to understand his lecture. The third point is that Tagore is an ideal positive progressive. He expects to visit Japan again after his trip to America and explain this point fully."

## Well Known Woman Is Exiled By Russia

Mrs. Breshkovsky Writes That She Is Safe In Western Siberia

Boston, Mass., August 6.—The safe arrival at Minussinsk, in western Siberia, of Mrs. Catherine Breshkovsky, a Russian political exile known to many persons in this country, was announced in a letter received from her yesterday by Miss Alice Stone Blackwell of this city. Mrs. Breshkovsky was for a long time in close confinement in a prison in the far north, but, because of advanced age and failing health, was later removed to Irkutsk, and now has had another transfer. The letter, dated June 21, says:

"A new place again. It is not so bad. My health is much better, for here I can walk as much as I will. My little dwelling is on the edge of a small wood, which has fresh air and a good smell. The trees are pines—monotonous, but beautiful to me after being so long cut off from out of doors."

## ARMY OF 2,000,000 MAKING MUNITIONS

They Man 4,000 Factories In The British Isles, Setting New Record

### VOLUNTEERS DIRECT WORK

Captains of Industry Have Resources Mobilized For An Indefinite Struggle

London, July 22, (Correspondence of The Associated Press.)—When the British forces in France began their great offensive bombardment on June 27, and for days hurled into the German lines such an avalanche of steel and lead as the world had never known before, even the people of England expressed wonder that it should have been possible to assemble so vast a store of munitions. The story of how these supplies were created constitutes one of the most important chapters in the history of British achievement during the war.

At the outbreak of hostilities two years ago, there were only three important Government munitions factories in the British Isles. Today some 4,000 Government-controlled firms, employing more than 2,000,000 workers, are turning out virtually all the tremendous amount of war materials which have gone to equip the 5,000,000 British soldiers in the field.

The organization of this great industry has been accomplished in a little more than one year by the Ministry of Munitions, which was established in May, 1915, under the leadership of David Lloyd George. In that time every available resource of the country has been built for the production of munitions. Some idea of the scale upon which this organization has been carried out may be gathered from the statement that the largest of the new plants covers an area nine miles long and from three to four miles wide.

A staff of 5,000 persons has been required to supervise the work. At the head of this staff and responsible only to the Minister of Munitions, has been a man whose organizing ability has been accorded widespread recognition. He is Dr. Christopher Addison, internationally known for his medical research work. For some years he has devoted his attention to politics, and besides holding a seat in the House of Commons had been Parliamentary Secretary to the Board of Education before entering on his present duties as Parliamentary Secretary to the Ministry of Munitions.

## AMERICAN GIRL VISITS JOFFRE AT THE FRONT

Chicago Artist Received By Head of French Army, Who Praises American Women

Paris, August 8.—The first American woman to be presented to General Joffre at his headquarters is Miss Grace Casette, a Chicago artist. Learning that Miss Casette was in the military zone introducing a new surgical bandage, the French commander in chief invited her to pay him a visit.

General Joffre told Miss Casette he was especially glad "to take this opportunity of expressing gratitude for the personal services of American women" during the war and made complimentary reference to the American ambulance work generally.

Miss Casette says she was struck by the Generals' silent force and calm determination. When he received her General Joffre wore his engineer uniform, which bore no decorations except the stars denoting his rank.

Miss Casette was accompanied to headquarters by the Mother of the Communal, Mrs. John F. Bass, and Norman Scott, members of the French-American committee for improved surgical appliances.

General Joffre was presented with a pipe in a case lined with flags of the entente allied nations, by the Communal. He remarked that he appreciated the souvenir, but that he did not smoke. General Joffre has distributed 43,000 packages of cigarettes while on his military round.

Miss Casette has worked for the last two years with the American ambulance at Neuilly.

## Shredded Wheat



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The Food For Health and Strength.

A fine summer breakfast food  
In packages containing two biscuits—7 cts. (Mex) package  
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It is well worth trying, and will mean good health for you, as Horlick's Malted Milk assists Nature in repairing and building up wasted tissue.

It is always acceptable—delicious to the taste, and made in a moment—no cooking.

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## NORTHCLIFFE LAUDS EFFICIENCY AT FRONT

British Publisher Watches At  
Its Work 'The Army Be-  
hind The Army'

### PHONE SYSTEM PERFECT

No Waste Visible Anywhere—  
Salvage Corps Utilize Debris  
Of The Battlefields

London, August 7.—Lord Northcliffe, in an article in The Times, giving his personal impressions of a visit he has just made to the British front in France, describes the efficiency of "the army behind the army." Referring to the excellence of the telephone system, which links up the British armies, he says:

"It is no mere collection of temporary wires strung from tree to tree. The poles and wires are in every way as good as those of the Post Office at home. Marching with the army and linking up a thousand essential points is a telephone service that cannot be bettered. Today it would be quite possible for the Commander-in-Chief, if he so desired, to call up London from beyond Fricourt. Where necessary the English telephones are linked up with the trunk lines of the French Government, for which purpose interpreters are placed in the exchanges. The speed of communication is remarkable. It varies, of course, with the amount of business, but I have seen a man call up Paris, London, and seaport bases in France, all within an hour."

### Economy and Salvage

Writing under the head of "Economy and Salvage," Lord Northcliffe says:

"I say without hesitation that, making allowances for war time, our lines of communication organization, super-imposed as it is upon the hard-worked French railways and roads and in a country where no native labor is to be had is in August, 1916, as near perfection as ever it can be. And I say more, that difficult as economy and war are to mate, I have on the occasion of this visit and in contrast to the days of 1914 seen nothing wasted."

"In the early months of the war there was waste at home and abroad arising from lack of control of our national habit of spending money with both hands. I remember a certain French village I visited where every tiny mite was filling its mouth with English bread and jam. Today there is enough food, and a greater variety of foods, than before, but there is no waste that is visible, even to an inquisitive critic. Today, almost before the reek and fume of battle are over, almost before our own and the enemy dead are all buried, the salvage corps appears on the bloody and shell-churned scene to collect and pile unused cartridge and machine gun shells, unexploded bombs, old shell cases, damaged rifles, haversacks, steel helmets, and even old rags, which go to the base and are sold in London."

"Regarding the utilization of waste products there is as much ingenuity and industry along the lines of communication as would satisfy the directorate of the most highly organized German fabric. At one place I saw over 1,000 French and Belgian girls cleaning and repairing clothing that had come back from the front. Such labor saves the British nation hundreds of thousands of pounds and is considered well rewarded at a wage of half a crown a day."

"Elsewhere I saw men using most modern Northampton machinery for sooting and heeling any pair of old boots that would stand the operation, and such footgear as was useless was not wasted, for by an ingenious contrivance invented on the spot by a young Dublin bootmaker the upper parts of such boots were being converted into bootlaces by the thousand."

"In the army machine shops waste of grease is saved, and the oil which escapes from every such establishment is ingeniously trapped and sold to local soapmakers at the equivalent of its present very high value."

### Factories for the Field

Lord Northcliffe goes on:

"Since the early days of chaos and muddle we have conveyed across the seas machine shops and mechanics which must exceed by twice or thrice the total of those in a humming town like Coventry. Such factories have had to be manned, and manned with labor able to meet the sudden emergencies of war. The labor has all had to come from home."

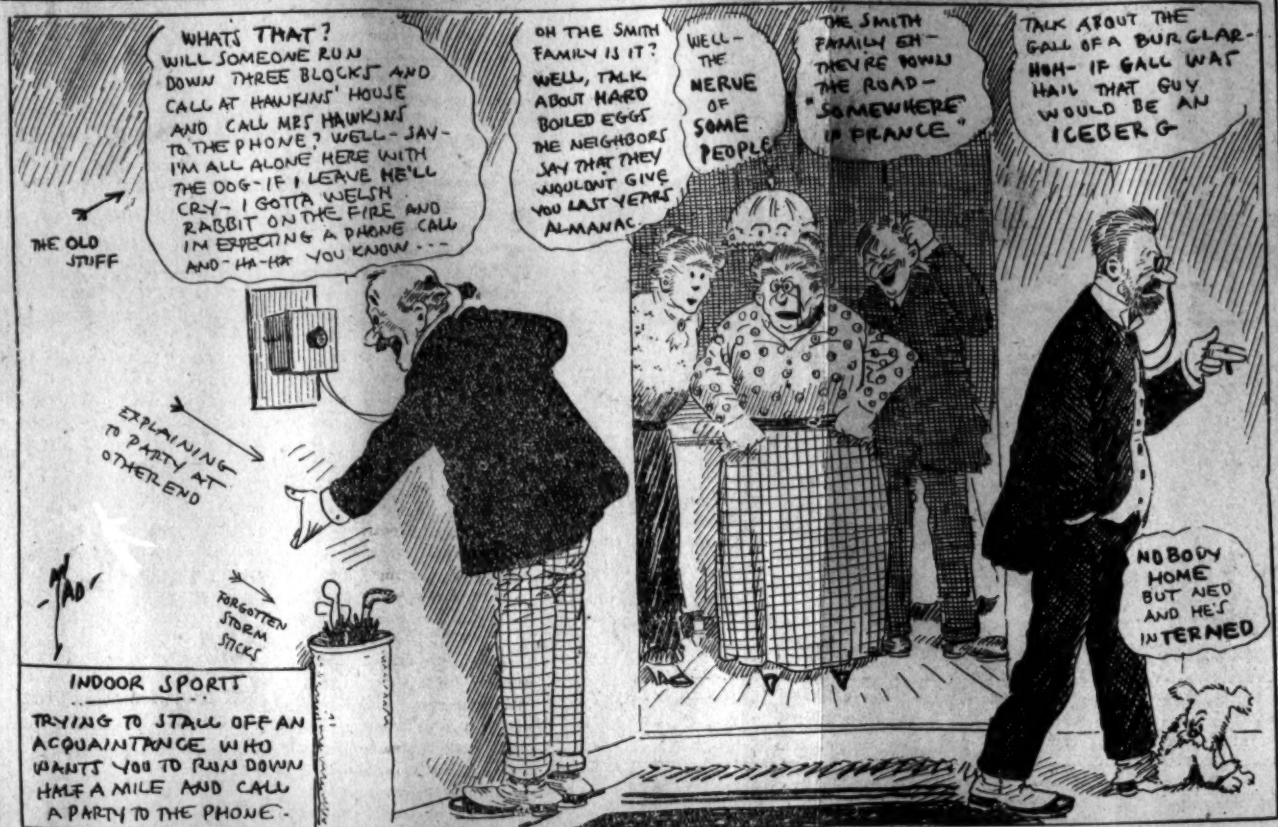
"Huge bakeries, the gigantic storehouse—one is the targets in the world—factories and repair shops, are filled with workers who are a visible contradiction of allegations as to the alleged slackness of the British work-manship."

"The jealousy that exists in peace

## INDOOR SPORTS



By Tad.



times between most army and civilian establishments does not seem to be known. Great soldiers introduced me with pride to young men who two years ago had no idea that they would enter upon a quasi-military life, but have adapted themselves with wonderful facility to the entirely changed conditions. Many have brought with them invaluable knowledge gained in the management of great businesses at home and elsewhere.

"The authorities at home seem to hide our German prisoners. In France they work, and in public, and are content with their lot, as I know by personal inquiry of many of them. Save for the letters P. G. (prisonnier de guerre) at the back of their coats it would be difficult to realize that comfortable looking, middle-aged Landsturm men, with his long pipe, and young Fritz, with his cigarette, were prisoners at all. If it be true that there has been a congestion in the docks at home caused by lack of labor the sooner German prisoners are put to work and help to shorten the war the better."

"The war atmosphere and the patriotic keenness of the skilled mechanics and labor battalions in France have enabled Commander-in-Chief Sir Douglas Haig, who personally visited the bases in hurried journeys from the front, to accomplish what in peace time would be impossible."

"The transport alone is a miracle. The railways are so encumbered that it is frequent to see trains nearly a kilometre in length. As one travels about in search of information mile-long convoys of motor lorries loom quickly toward one from out of dense dust, and it is by this combination of rail and road that the almost impossible task has been achieved of keeping pace with the German strategic railway which were built for the sole purpose of the quick expedition of men and supplies."

### Vast Training Schools

As regards the vast training schools which have been established behind the British lines, where the new armies are drilled in every method of waging war, Lord Northcliffe says:

"Such schools are known to exist throughout Germany, but no Prussian thoroughness can better these British warranting schools in France. In the center of one of these schools there arrived while I was on the scene a great number of German prisoners on their way to the base. I do not know how many young soldiers just landed from England were being trained that day, certainly many thousands, and I do not wonder that the prisoners were amazed at the spectacle before them. One of them frankly confessed in excellent English that his comrades were under the impression we had no men left."

"The food supplied to these German prisoners here as everywhere was excellent and they did not hesitate to say so. "Temporary baths and other washing arrangements were fitted up for them. They had an abundance of tobacco and were just as comfortably off in their tents as our soldiers not actually in barracks. Their condition on arrival here, as elsewhere, was appalling. Imprisoned in their trenches by our barrage of fire they had been deprived of many of the necessities of life for days and they ate ravenously. Most of them were Prussian Guards and Bavarians, and the number who had the Iron Cross ribbon in their buttonholes was eloquent testimony to the type of enemy troops our new armies had been fighting."

## JAPANESE PEERS ARE GREETED IN PETROGRAD

Tendered Dinner By Russo-  
Japanese Society; Other  
Receptions

Petrograd, August 25.—The Press reports that the Japanese delegation representing the House of Peers is expected to arrive in Petrograd on the evening of August 27. Elaborate preparations are being made to welcome the peers. On August 27 and 28 the members of the deputation will pay a round of official visits. On the 28th they will be entertained at a banquet by the Russo-Japanese Society at the fashionable Restaurant Ernest.

Mr. Khokovtsov, president of the Russo-Japanese Society, will deliver the address of welcome and Count Terajima will reply on behalf of the Japanese. Baron Motono, the Japanese Ambassador, is also expected to speak.

On August 29 the party will be entertained by a luncheon at the Marie Palace, the Council of the Empire being their hosts. Among the guests invited to meet the Japanese peers are the principal cabinet ministers and court officials. On the same day the Japanese colony at Petrograd will give a Japanese dinner to the visitors.

Other functions which have been arranged are a reception by the city of Petrograd a dinner by the Premier and a dinner by Baron Motono. The party will afterwards spend two days with Baron Motono at his villa on the shores of Lake Raimen, going thence to Moscow where they will remain for a week, returning from Moscow to Tokio.—Asahi.

## WHY PRINT PAPER IS SCARCE AND EXPENSIVE

Publisher Says Makers Have  
Combined To Put Prices Up  
And Keep Them There

Washington, August 1.—At a hearing on the white print paper famine, before the Federal Trade Commission today, Vice-President F. B. Glass of the American Newspaper Publishers' Association declared the manufacturers are in collusion to increase prices and keep them up. He promised to get direct proof of it.

J. H. Zerby, representing the Pennsylvania Associated Dailies and the National Editorial Association, charged that manufacturers are storing paper and pretending they cannot fill orders. One paper-making concern, he said, is holding more than \$1,000,000 of paper in storage, while many publishers are unable to buy paper even for cash and are likely to have to quit business.

He added that after receiving only three replies from thirty or forty manufacturers to his queries for quotations he was convinced of the existence of a correspondence clearing house between the producers. He asserted that last January he found a number of small publishers were being "squeezed."

P. T. Dodge, representing the International Paper Company, admitted it was his company which had stored an enormous stock and said this was to safeguard the consumer and keep good the company's boast that neither fire, flood nor strike had ever prevented it from supplying its customers.

## Flour Rises 50 Cents The Barrel In Chicago

Sells at \$7.25 (Gold) for Bakers'  
Grade; Exciting Scenes In  
Wheat Pit

Chicago, August 10.—Advancing wheat prices hit the American housewife today. Flour was increased 50 cents (gold) a barrel on the Chicago wholesale market and the housewife who buys a "big sack" will pay from 10 to 15 cents more for it than she did yesterday.

Flour today sold for \$7.25 for the bakers' grade. Yesterday it sold at \$6.75. In the last month flour has advanced \$3 a barrel, and local bakers are considering abandonment of the time-honored 5-cent loaf and sale of a 10-cent loaf, slightly smaller than the present dime loaf.

While the flour market was advancing today, wheat prices alternately rose and fell amid excited buying and selling. Scenes in the wheat pits were like those of the days when big traders sought to corner the whole world's wheat supply. Everybody was trying to buy wheat, except those conservative ones who sold today at prices 10 to 15 cents higher than they bought it at.

Just when things had quieted down to an ordinary din of trading somebody "busted into" the pit with a rumor that the United States government had planned an embargo on shipment of wheat because the crops were so small. This started things again. The market soared for a minute. Then someone else had another flock of rumors and prices dropped again. It was seessaw, up and down, throughout the morning.

Brokers in close touch with conditions discounted rumors that \$2 wheat was in sight. They said it would stick somewhere around \$1.50 a bushel until something, nobody knows what, throws another bomb into the market.

## LAST GERMAN NOTE GAVE IN TO U.S. IN FULL

Direct Declaration That Von  
Tirpitz Element Wont Re-  
turn To Power

Washington, August 10.—Announcement that the last German note on the Lusitania, submitted to the state department nearly six months ago, is to be published, is the direct answer to those who feared a return to power of the Von Tirpitz element in Germany, with a consequent renewal of ruthless submarine warfare, officials asserted today. The publication is to be made with Germany's consent.

The note, declaring the killing of Americans on the Lusitania was unintentional, and expressing profound regret for loss of American life, is declared to be a complete guarantee in the name of the German people against any such submarine campaign as that which precipitated the recent German-American crisis. It declares a campaign of reprisal against other than enemy subjects to be "a mistake" and is said to agree entirely with this country's view that noncombatants, and particularly neutrals, must not suffer.

Acceptance of the principles in the note is declared by its proposed publication. It is expected to clear up any fear that the U-boat warfare of a year ago will be re-opened, containing, it is said, tacit admission that the campaign was a mistake.

## U. S. FLEET MANEUVERS

Men Landed Within 20 Miles Of New  
York City

Washington, August 25.—The fleet maneuvers which have been held on the Atlantic coast during the past ten days have come to an end.

During the maneuvers the attacking fleet proved that it was possible to land a force of men within 20 miles of New York city.

Calling attention to this fact, Admiral Knight has made an appeal to congress to direct the building of more scout cruisers.

## WILSON PLANS TRIP TO PACIFIC COAST

Itinerary to Be Worked Out Is  
Contingent Upon Congress  
Adjourning by September

Washington, August 11.—President Wilson practically has decided to make a speaking trip across the continent. No details of the tour have been arranged, but it was understood today that his itinerary will be worked out within the next few weeks.

The possibility that Congress may remain in session after September 1 is preventing the President from making any definite campaign plans.

## 125 DROWNED IN FLOOD SWEEPING W. VIRGINIA

Charleston, W. Va., August 10.—One hundred and twenty-five persons are reported dead in floods in West Virginia. The property damage is estimated at \$5,000,000.

Paint Creek and Coal River valley are swept clean of human habitations. Many bodies are lodged under masses of debris.

The entire town of Huntington, W. Va., is wiped out. Two thousand persons have taken refuge on hilltops. They are facing starvation.

Governor Hatfield has ordered several companies of the Second regiment into the West Virginia flood district when reports of terrible loss of life and suffering apparently confirmed early estimates.

It is the belief that others may be dead in the Paint Creek and Coal River valleys. A total of thirty bodies have been found.

Fourteen bodies have been recovered from the debris between the mouth of Cabin creek and Leewood, ten miles up. All except one are those of women and children.

Property damage in the stricken district was enormous, estimates being as high as \$5,000,000. Hundreds of miners and members of their families are homeless, huddling on the mountain slopes.

William J. McBride made his way down Paint Creek from Ronda to the junction today and later to Charleston. "Everything is gone," he said, "and investigation can only reveal how many are dead. The little towns near the mouth of the creek have been swept clean."

"Everywhere it is a mass of debris. Houses, trees, mine tipples, railroad cars and telephone poles are thrown together in a heap miles long and there are dead beneath."

"Men and women who were seen clinging perilously to houses borne down the stream toward Ronda were never seen to pass that point and we fear they are now a part of the mass of wreckage lodged against the railroad bridge there."

Millions of feet of lumber is piled mountain high at that point and it will take days to pull it down.

## CHINA MAIL TO ADD 3 STEAMERS TO LIST

Nile Has Been Purchased And  
Negotiations Are Started  
For 2 More

Tokio, September 3.—Assurance that the China Mail Steamship Company had not only purchased the British steamer Nile, but was negotiating to buy two more steamers was given yesterday by Mr. W. C. Bunner, passenger and freight agent for the company at Yokohama. Mr. Bunner did not say from what company the other ships would be purchased.

It was reported in these columns some time ago that the China Mail had purchased the Nile, but at that time the report was not verified by the Yokohama manager. He said yesterday that official notice had not been received from San Francisco of the purchase of the ship, because she was of British registry and the formalities which will release her from service with the British navy have not been concluded.

The Nile formerly formed a part of the old Pacific Mail line, before the fleet was sold to the Atlantic Transport Company.

The Nile is of 11,000 gross tonnage and is about 800 tons larger than the China, now owned by the China Mail. She has accommodations for 140 first class, 50 second class and 400 steerage passengers.

## ASK OPIUM LAW REVISION

Measure Would Permit Sale To  
Makers of Medicine

Tokio, September 3.—A bill is to be introduced into the next session of the Imperial Diet providing for a revision of the Opium Law. The idea in proposing this revision is to release the present limitation on the sale of opium, so that the medicine can be sold directly to makers of medicine and drugs, if it be used only as material for the making of medicines.

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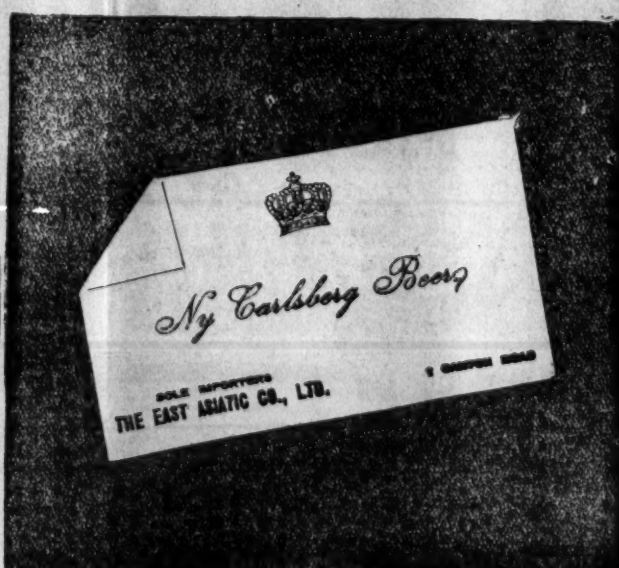
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## SPORTS - Latest News of Athletic World - GOSSIP

ALL-SHANGHAI TO MEET  
BROOKLYN TEAM TODAYBristow. Probably Will Twirl  
For Locals; Cricketers In  
Game Tomorrow

The All-Shanghai-Brooklyn contest is scheduled to start at 3 o'clock, sharp, this afternoon, and the enthusiasm displayed by members of both organizations augurs well for a keenly contested game.

Shanghai will probably start Bristow in the box with Rasmussen on the receiving end, holding Wilhoit and Hadley in reserve. Roberts and Mead will be available to relieve "Ras" if occasion requires.

The balance of Shanghai's infield will be chosen from Roberts, Morrison, Nichols and Pennywit, while the outfield will be selected from Henning, Hutchinson, Stevenson, Oots, Bowers, Burke and Pomeroy.

Tomorrow's game with the Cricketers will be played as nearly as possible with the same line-up.

On paper Shanghai looks as good as Brooklyn, for, individually, our players are as good, if not better, man for man, excepting the battery. Brooklyn has had much more experience in team work and their players are quicker to take advantage of opportunities. Shanghai, however, will have their best foot forward and can be depended on to watch their step.

Holliday and Woods are incapacitated and Swan and Ollerdsen are absent, but their positions can be undertaken without much loss of strength to the team by calling on the new players available.

This will doubtless be Morrison's last appearance as he is leaving soon and thus Shanghai loses another good sportsman. And further, today's game will mark the beginning of the local baseball season's end. The Committee have been notified to clear the stands and other appearances away on or before September 21, so the last big game probably will be one week from today or tomorrow.

Hongkew Grounds are not in condition, nor are there accommodations for bleachers, otherwise the teams would transfer their activities.

This fans will regret as all have looked forward to fresh impetus being given the game upon arrival of the Flotilla, which is due September 12 or 14.

Manager Zane has requested that his musical prodigies have a go at All-Shanghai and asked that today's game with Brooklyn be postponed. This could hardly be arranged, but Zane's challenge was accepted for next Saturday. Here, however, another hitch occurred, for the Honoluluans will have been disbanded and scattered before that date. It appears feasible, however, for All-Shanghai to meet Honolulu on the 12th, which is a sort of holiday, in which case the Blues and Reds could play Monday.

Irrespective of the result of this afternoon's game, Brooklyn will again cross hats with the local nine one week from today. A large crowd will be on hand this afternoon and it is hoped that the Brooklyn contingent will be able to bring their band with them.

## Today's Cricket

S.C.C. v. Swimming Bath Club  
This match will take place on the S.C.C. ground at 2.15 p.m. today. The following will be the teams:—

S.C.C.—E. P. Graham Barrow, D. H. Cooke, E. O. Cumming, C. S. Choetham, W. C. G. Clifford, J. Cockin, R. Grimshaw, P. T. Holland, E. G. Tait, W. H. L. Warrener and G. M. Billings (Capt.).

Reserve:—R. W. Johnston and G. C. Ross.

Bathers—Capt. E. I. M. Barrett, D. Campbell, S. J. Deeks, W. J. Hawkins, H. D. Hillard, V. H. Lansing, W. H. Moule, T. G. Smeaton, E. W. Stage, L. R. When and W. C. D. Turner (Capt.).

Reserve:—E. Toeg.

St. Andrew's v. Hanbury School  
This match will be played on the St. Andrew's ground, commencing at 2.30 p.m.

T.H.S. team.—H. J. Ambrose, A. S. Ahmed, A. Johansen, J. V. Jensen, G. V. Jensen, A. R. Madar, A. Madar, T. H. Porter, L. P. Quincey, C. A. Sullivan and A. J. Willis (Capt.).

Reserve:—F. Wiltack.

St. Andrew's.—J. Gutierrez, R. A. Donaldson, H. J. Barnes, E. Westwood, S. A. Howkin, E. A. Brodie, W. A. Slager, E. G. Barnes, P. S. Hyndman, A. C. Scriven and Geo. Howell (Capt.).

S.R.C. 2nd XI v. Police C.C.

This match will be played on the Police ground, at 2.30 p.m.

The Police will be represented by:—K. E. Newman (Capt.), T. W. Spottiswoode, G. Sayle, J. Prosser, J. Mason, T. Crookdake, F. Treacher, F. Bridger, H. Rock, J. Adams and C. Doyle.

MacCabe Successfully  
Defends Two More  
Bath ChampionshipsE. A. Brodie Wins Rowing Club  
Championship and Handi-  
cap Also

A big crowd—indeed, it could not have been bigger, for the building could not hold more—witnessed the opening half of the Rowing Club's annual bath gala, last night and were gratified with a program which produced some fine sport.

Foremost amongst the events were two of the Shanghai championships, both of which were retained by the veteran athlete R. W. MacCabe, one of the two who inaugurated these galas twelve years ago. He won the half-mile by at least 100 yards and defended his title as polo ball thrower with equal ease.

E. A. Brodie, the Club's crack sprinter, was successful in the Club Championship and the Club Handicap.

The results follow:  
One Length (handicap) final.—1, M. Beresford-Matthews, 2 sec.; 2, Jas. L. Cowen, scr.; 3, F. S. Ward, 1 sec.; 4, W. J. Gande, 3 sec. Time: 20 sec.

Club Championship, 100 yards.—1, E. A. Brodie; 2, T. W. R. Wilson. Time: 56 sec.

Life Saving Race.—1, W. J. Brown and L. P. O'Driscoll; 2, N. C. Brodie and E. T. Nash.

Throwing Polo Ball (Shanghai Championship).—1, R. W. MacCabe; 2, T. W. R. Wilson. Distance: 67½ feet.

Ladies' and Boys' Diving.—1, M. Brodie; 2, C. Brown; 3, D. Parkin.

Two Lengths Club Handicap (final).—1, E. A. Brodie; 2, T. W. R. Wilson; 3, F. S. Ward; 4, N. C. Brodie. Time: 39½ nett.

Naval Race.—1, C. Luck; 2, C. W. Colby; 3, J. M. Reineke. Time: 47½ sec.

880 Yards (Shanghai Championship).—1, R. W. MacCabe; 2, I. L. Berthet; 3, A. A. Martin. Time: 13m. 41sec.

Won by close on 100 yards.

Two Lengths Boys Members Handicap (final).—1, Richard Tippin; 2, Charles Brown; 3, Douglas Parkin; 4, Matthew Brodie. Time: 48 sec.

Excellent time for youths of 14, as Tippin.

Mixed Team Race.—Won by D. Parkin, A. Hall, R. Tippin, J. L. Cowen, Miss Hilda Miller, M. B. Matthews, N. G. Beale, W. J. Gande, Miss Nelly Johnston, B. G. Wilson, H. N. Olsen, T. W. R. Wilson.

Springboard Diving.—1, E. G. Wilson; 2, E. A. Brodie; 3, N. G. Beale.

Water Polo (Jiangdais vs. Shanghai Rowing Club).

Jiangdais.—P. C. Mansfield; N. C. Brodie and W. J. Gande; N. C. Brodie, H. N. Olsen.

Club.—E. G. Barnes; J. S. Agassiz and D. H. Cooke; R. W. MacCabe; H. D. Rodger, F. S. Ward, L. P. O'Driscoll.

Won by Jiangdais, 3 to 1.

During the gala Messrs. C. Luck and J. Welch gave some much appreciated exhibitions of diving.

Mr. W. G. G. Clifford ordered himself to all the competitors by providing free Horlick's Malted Milk all through the evening.

## Lawn Bowls

## The Crowe-Read Cup

This cup will be competed for this afternoon, at the Lawn Bowls Club. The following is the result of the draw for the order and approximate times of play:—

	p.m.	p.m.
C. M. Bain	2.30	E. When 4.05
W. N. C. Allen	2.35	E. Hunter 4.10
H. B. Stewart	2.40	R. G. Cole 4.15
J. C. Mac-		

dougall	2.45	J. Frost 4.20
W. D. Graham	2.50	D. MacDonald 4.25
J. C. Thomson	2.55	J. J. Sheridan 4.30
G. R. Win-		

D. MacGregor	3.00	grove 4.35
F. Large	3.05	R. A. Lawson 4.40
L. Evans	3.10	H. Browett 4.45
S. Hammond	3.15	F. L. Marshall 4.50
C. E. Pearson	3.20	J. Valentine 4.55
F. B. Walker	3.25	A. D. Bell 5.00
W. A. Ogden	3.30	C. J. Head 5.05
D. Mennie	3.35	W. Gater 5.10
A. Taylor	3.40	J. P. Lowe 5.15
D. M. Graham	3.45	W. J. Gande 5.20
F. C. Banham	3.50	W. Dutton 5.25
G. L. Campbell	3.55	G. Dunlop 5.30
J. T. Disselduff	4.00	A. Gray 5.35

Pairs Championship

The final of the Shanghai Pairs Championship between Messrs. J. Burnside and A. A. Malcolm and Messrs. C. M. Bain and W. N. C. Allen will be played on the S.R.C. ground, at 3.30 p.m.

S.L.B.C. v. S.R.C.

This match will be played on the S.L.B.C. rinks at 2.30 p.m. tomorrow. The home team will be represented by:—

O. Crowe-Read, H. B. Stewart, E. Hunter and R. Simmons.

J. C. Macdougall, H. H. Fowler, S. Hammond and A. Taylor.

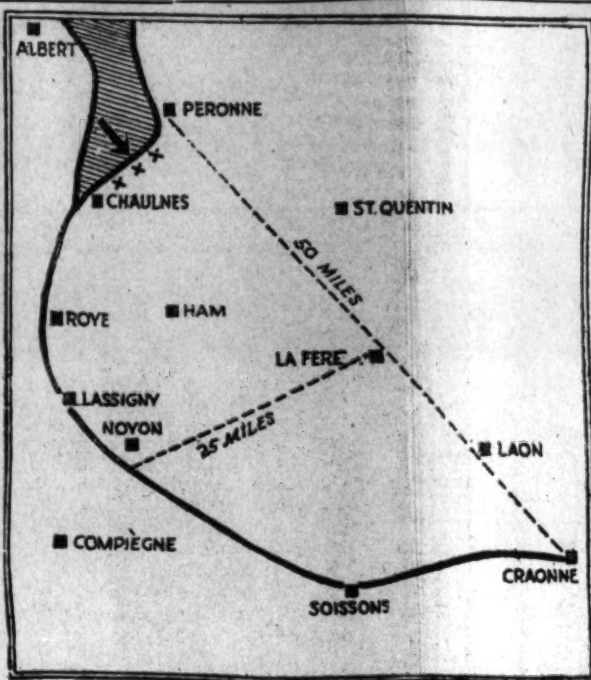
L. Evans, J. T. Disselduff, J. J. Sheridan, G. Dunlop.

C. M. Bain, D. MacDonald, F. L. Marshall and W. N. C. Allen.

S.R.C. Team.—F. Jones, W. J. Ward, W. Milner and E. Thomas.

R. J. Bowerman, W. S. Feather-

## What the French Are Doing



The sketch map shows roughly the extent of the Noyon salient, a nearly perfect semi-circle described about the town of La Fere. From Craonne, the eastern end of the salient, to Peronne, the northwestern, is fifty miles; from La Fere the axis of the circle to the front west of Noyon is about twenty-five miles.

The shaded portion of the map, in the upper left hand corner, shows the extent to which the French have so far been able to push in the salient and the arrows the direction of the main thrust. The marks X X X indicate the villages on the front which were attacked by the French with material success, the villages of Bar-lez and Vermandovilliers.

stonhaugh, T. W. Reeves and Capt. Spink.

G. Manwaring, E. White, S. Green and S. M. Wallace.

A. Eek, H. Veitch, H. S. Smyth and F. Milner.

Reserve:—C. Komaroff and R. Phillips.

Hankow Visitors

In connection with the visit to Shanghai of a Hankow Lawn Bowls four, the Central China Post has the following:—

"Lawn bowlers will be pleased to learn that the Lawn Bowls section of the Hankow Race Club have arranged for a team to visit Shanghai, leaving here on the 13th inst., per S.S. Luena. We understand that the Shanghai Lawn Bowls Club propose putting up a cup to be held by the winning team. We wish Messrs. Laichau, Manwaring, Haynes and Godwin the best of luck in their initial attempt to wrest the honor from Shanghai."

"The Hankow four will play all the other lawn bowls clubs and the Big Four. Our best wishes go with them. Mr. Laidlaw left on Sunday per Luena and will arrange the fixtures and grounds."

Mr. Laidlaw has already arrived in Shanghai and is arranging, if possible, to play an all-Shanghai team on Saturday, the 16th inst. Other matches will also be played with the various local clubs, in addition to the winners of the Shanghai Rink Championship.

## Lawn Tennis

## Lancastrian Handicap

A semi-final of the Mixed Doubles Handicap will be played this afternoon, between Miss Beck and Mr. P. Isherwood and Miss M. W. Todd and Mr. R. W. Hindle. The winners will meet Miss Pilcher and Mr. E. B. Broadrick in the final.

## S.R.A. CHAMPIONSHIP SHOOT

The first stage in the Shanghai Championship competition will be held today starting at 12.30 p.m. Competitors are requested to be present at the range at least a quarter of an hour before the start of the competition, so as to allow time to have the triggers of their rifles tested, and also to be squadded. The competition will not be postponed on account of bad weather, unless conditions are such that the targets become obscured.

## E. AFRICAN CONQUESTS

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, September 7.—Official.—The enemy surrendered the ports of Kilwa Kivindwe and Kilwa Kisiwani, in East Africa, under threat of a naval bombardment. The surrender of Dar-es-Salaam was preceded by a close attack, which was begun on the 3rd, by our naval forces in whalers, conjointly with a heavy bombardment of the enemy's positions north of the town and the advance of troops. Landings were effected at two spots and the enemy evacuated the town, which is virtually undamaged, where it was not occupied by the Germans.

## The Premier

## Breakfast Dish

## QUAKER OATS

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SHANGHAI

## Shipping Bulletin

The s.s. Azumasan Maru, which left Milke for Manila a few days ago, with 5,300 tons of coal, etc., sailed into the teeth of a heavy squall off Kyushu. She was compelled to jettison a large amount of cargo as she was heavily laden. The Chief Mate was washed overboard and is missing.

The shrinkage of the water in the Sungari has come on suddenly of late. As a result, the short cut to Hulan over a tributary has become unavailable, and the roundabout route over the main stream has to be taken at no little extra cost to the navigators. Further shrinkage by two or three feet will stop navigation altogether.

Messrs. Sale, Fraser, Ltd., are despatching the s.s. Kifunzan Maru for Vancouver and Seattle, on or about September 15.

Badly battered by the typhoons raging in the China Sea, the Manila freighter Susanna, of the Madrigal fleet, commanded by Captain Miguel Morales, limped into Manila from Chinwangtao with thrilling tales of her fight with the elements. Those aboard told how men were swept from their cabins by the angry waves, heavy fixtures crashed through partitions playing havoc with everything, crockery and glassware smashed to pieces, all in a deluge of inpouring sea, as the old Norwegian steamer rolled and plunged for three days, lashed by a terrific wind off Formosa. Davits that held the life boats were bent, and portions of the railing along the main deck were torn away by the seas, which broke clean over the ship. Port-holes were burst in by the seas, flooding some of the cabins and the saloons. Keeping her nose up against the wind, the engines were taxed to the utmost, yet for hours the steamer only made two and three knots per hour. It was barely possible to keep headway enough to hold the vessel up against the seas, so that it should not be swamped.—Manila Times.

## News Brevities

Four bandits entered a dwelling-house at 648 Chungking Road, shortly before 8 o'clock yesterday morning and made away with property valued at about \$1,200. Two of the bandits, carrying pistols, held up the inmates of the house, while their companions ransacked the premises. They escaped.

All arrangements have been completed for the variety entertainment to be given on Monday evening under the auspices of the Shanghai Cricket Club on the club grounds for the benefit of the Blind Soldiers' and Sailors' Fund.

Mr. J. Kavanaugh, prison keeper for the United States Court for China, has returned to Shanghai from the Philippines where he took three prisoners destined for a sojourn in Bilibid Prison.

Lieut. Gilbert Nickalls has been killed on the firing line in France, according to a telegram received by friends in the East. He was the younger son of the Rev. E. C. Nickalls, for thirty years a Baptist missionary in Shantung.

The cornerstone for the new Church of Our Savior, to be constructed near Dixwell Road, will be laid today. The Rev. P. N. Tau, the rector of the church, which is the oldest Chinese church of the Christian faith in Shanghai, has sent out announcements of the ceremony.

\$34,000,000 ORDER FOR  
SHELLS PLACED IN U.S.

Contracts Signed Between Allies  
And United States Steel  
Corporation

New York, August 11.—Contracts calling for 500,000 tons of shell steel and valued at \$34,000,000, were closed today between representatives of the allies and the United States Steel Corporation, acting with several independent companies.

The business is the largest steel contract placed in this country since the war began.

The order includes semi-finished (billets) rounds and forgings and delivery is to be completed by the end of July, 1917. The prices range from \$40 to \$90 a ton, depending on the character of the steel, making an average price per ton of \$67.50. The material will be used abroad in the manufacture of high explosive shells.

Turk Foreign Minister  
Has Left For Berlin

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Amsterdam, September 7.—A telegram from Constantinople states that Halil Bey, the Minister for Foreign Affairs, has gone to Berlin.

## JUTE FIRMS PROTEST

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, September 7.—The Times appeals to the War Office to withdraw from the arrangement whereby Messrs. Ralli have been appointed sole jute buying agents for the Government.

The Times says that London jute firms criticize the amended scheme, mainly because of the submission of tenders to a contract committee, on which Messrs. Ralli are represented, which means disclosing business to a rival and because Messrs. Ralli support Swedish shipping interests, which is regarded as contrary to the highest national interests.

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### WEATHER

The typhoon will cross Tongking.  
Rough weather in the Gulf. Signs  
of a new depression very far to the  
south of the Loochoos. Monsoon  
along our coasts. Local thunder-  
storms.

IMPARTIAL AND PROGRESSIVE

SHANGHAI, SEPTEMBER 9, 1916

### The Campaign Progresses

(New York Times)

Mr. Hughes' notification speech  
saddened the faithful. It con-  
tained an imposing number of words.  
It invited somnolency. Its gentle  
vagueness soothed. If its essential  
fascination surprised in view of the  
fact that the orator filed notice, so  
to speak, of his intention to copy-  
right "firm" and "firmness," we were  
assured that when he began to ride  
the Western circuit the red pepper  
would be sprinkled with a firm and  
ruthless hand. The preliminary and  
pardonable vagueness would give  
place to concrete and burning detail.  
So the speeches at Detroit Monday  
were to be horrendous with "punch."  
Well, it is hard for the patient reader  
to detect any dynamic energy in these  
remarks to the Wolverines. They are  
mainly a continuation or repetition  
of the Carnegie Hall address. Ap-  
parently that is to be a serial. First,  
there is the katydidism, the undisputed  
thing said in such a solemn way:

"I want to see men in office who  
believe in success, who believe in  
prosperity."

Can Mr. Hughes give the address of  
the American who believes in failure  
and adversity? Isn't it a trifle in-  
humane in these August heats to  
bestow upon an audience such  
vacular wisdom as that "the men  
through whose activity production is  
possible . . . are human beings"?  
The man who works is entitled to be  
in his work, to have every pre-  
caution taken against every sort of  
accident that can be prevented. Mr.  
Hughes has no issue against Mr.  
Wilson or most of the rest of us  
here. Mr. Wilson happens to have  
urged constructive legislation in the  
matter. "We are not materialists  
in this country. We are idealists,"  
and so on. The commonplace, touched  
here and there with the easy Ameri-  
can millennial optimism, is still  
commonplace:

"The one thing that appeals to the  
workingman is the idea that he is  
equal to some job in a first-class way.  
That is what makes him proud, that is  
what makes him satisfied—the spirit  
of human brotherhood, fellowship,  
and co-operation, so that managers  
and workmen will feel that they  
are engaged in a common cause. And  
we will get through with this old  
rift between labor and capital."

Let us hope so. Mr. Hughes is  
generous, and vague. Of the deep  
devotion of all candidates to work-  
men there is never any doubt. And  
capital, not so accessible to campaign  
contributions as in less enlightened  
days, must be "reconciled" with  
"labor." But in these madhouses of  
the thermometer the pretty formulas  
of candidating are not inspiring.

Of Mr. Wilson's civil service in-  
quiries and diplomatic appointments Mr.  
Hughes again unfolds a tale. If Mr.  
Wilson has yielded, and he has yield-  
ed, to the Democratic spoliemen, it  
has been to secure policies that he  
regarded as of more instant national  
moment. It is just to remember that  
neither Democratic nor Republican  
politicians are yet penetrated with  
the spirit of civil service reform. If  
Republicans enlarge the classes pro-  
posed by the civil service rules, it is  
to the benefit of Republican office  
holders. Each side regards the other  
as a tool for its own purposes. Only time  
and growing enlightenment can remove

from the political, and even the  
general, mind the surviving traces of  
the old practice.

Mr. Wilson is a veteran civil service  
reformer. So far as in actual ex-  
perience of administration he has  
fallen short of the lofty theory he  
is not to be defended; but he has  
committed and omitted no more than  
was to be expected of a statesman  
who has to deal with facts and men  
as he finds them. We are not aware  
that the public service has deteriorated;  
nor does Mr. Hughes furnish  
any proofs of such deterioration.  
"Ignoble party expediency" is always  
the expediency of the other party.  
There is always the suspicion of a  
lack of sincerity in these complaints;  
and public, as distinguished from  
partisan, interest in them is un-  
fortunately meagre.

Again Mr. Hughes bombinate  
vainly about the appointment of  
"utterly inexperienced" men to the  
diplomatic service. Mr. Herrick,  
a martyr in the Carnegie Hall  
speech, was utterly inexperienced  
in diplomacy when he was made  
Ambassador to France. His dis-  
tinguished ability and success in  
that post at a difficult time are a  
refutation, so far as they go, of  
Mr. Hughes' theory. Mr. Henry  
Morgenthau and Mr. Brand Whit-  
lock are striking partial refutations  
of it in this Administration.

The elder Charles Francis Adams,  
whose wisdom and shrewdness as  
Minister at the Court of St. James  
are a golden page of American  
diplomacy, was utterly without  
diplomatic experience when ap-  
pointed. We do not under-rate the  
importance of a trained diplomatic  
and consular service, or the labors  
of Mr. Hay and Mr. Root toward  
that end, nor do we extenuate Mr.  
Bryan's premiums to "deserving  
Democrats," but at its best and at  
its worst the American diplomatic  
service under Mr. Wilson is what  
it was under his immediate pre-  
decessors. The mingling of the  
trained and the untrained, of the  
personal and political, elements in  
appointments is nothing new.

Why was Mr. Henry White, an  
experienced and accomplished diplo-  
mat, displaced as Ambassador to  
France? Was it not because he  
was in personal disfavor with Mr.  
Taft? Did Mr. Choate grow incom-  
petent and inexperienced as Am-  
bassador to Great Britain, or was  
his place wanted for Mr. White-  
head? Mr. Hughes admits the sins  
of "past Administrations." He  
could collect a considerable cata-  
logue of sins from American  
diplomats in the days of his  
patron at Oyster Bay. But this is  
a mere ghost issue, such as Mr.  
Hughes is skilled to evoke.

Mr. Hughes is for "America  
first," and all that, but he is careful  
in his remarks about American  
unity and aliens not to say a word  
about the hyphen. "Firm" pussy-  
footedness. And all his circum-  
spection doesn't keep him from  
falling into this puddle:

"There is no one who could suc-  
cessfully present to an American  
community the platform that an  
American's rights stopped with the  
coastline, and that the moment he  
left his shores he was a prey to any  
person that saw fit to murder or  
destroy him."

That is exactly the platform pre-  
sented and sustained by 102 Re-  
publicans in the House and 12  
Republicans in the Senate.

As for the paramount and peren-  
nial Mexican issue, after the usual  
historical excursus, Mr. Hughes tells  
what the Republicans are going to  
do, but we can't make out what it  
is. The meaning and application of  
his Mexican program are respect-  
fully referred to a Board of Arbitra-  
tion composed of the Sphinx, Nos-  
tradamus, Mother Shipton, Jack  
Bunsby, and Mme. Thebes. A ghost  
issue, and it gibbers.

One more chip from this entire  
and perfect chrysolite:

"It is the business of the Govern-  
ment to have policies, so that we  
shall have permanent prosperity."

Permanent prosperity! Mr.  
Hughes lost his golf cap the other  
day. Evidently he has replaced it  
with the cap of Fortunatus.

We are more than ever convinced  
that Mr. Hughes has a great deal  
in him. He has let none of it out  
so far.

### Money No Object

The Judge was passing sentence on  
a very defiant looking culprit.

"This is a sad case," his Honor said.  
"You, who remained honest until you  
were 40, have tarnished your name and  
dishonored your family, all for the sake  
of three miserable dollars."

"Please be fair," said the prisoner.  
"Was it my fault there were so few?"

### A Wounded Soldier Explains

(Form London Punch)

Old Lady—And how did you get  
your medal?

Tommy—Won it.

Old Lady—Yes, yes. But how and  
where?

Tommy (in desperation)—At a  
bazaar, mum. In a raffle!

## Britain's Control of Trade In War

By Robert Donald

(Editor of The London Daily Chronicle)

A nation does not go to war only  
with armed men. It organizes armies,  
but back of the armies there are many  
things to be done, things essential for  
the support of the forces in the field  
and for the protection of the people  
at home. We read a great deal about  
the clash of arms, the marching of  
multitudes of armed men, of the pro-  
duction of munitions—millions of  
shells and thousands of guns—of war  
in the air and under the sea, of all the  
martial and picturesque elements of  
fighting; but we hear little or nothing  
of the great silent work which goes on  
behind the armies and without which  
belligerent nations could not endure.

When the war began no country was  
so ill-prepared as England was for  
controlling the trades and businesses  
ancillary to war, for protecting the  
public against monopolies. And yet  
no country has done the big things  
which are of vital importance to the  
armies and the people so well. The  
strong hand of the State has inter-  
vened, untrammelled for the time being  
by legislative checks, and has asserted  
its power of possession, control, direc-  
tion and regulation in every sphere of  
trade where public interest and the  
welfare of the army had to be  
safeguarded.

### Plunged in Commercial Anarchy

When the war took the world—  
except the Teutonic portion of it—by  
surprise on August 1, 1914, Europe  
commercially was at once plunged into  
anarchy. The first shock demoralized  
all the exchanges and knocked the  
bottom out of credit; checks were not  
cashied, the sacred Bank of England  
"fiver" was rejected as a worthless  
scrap of paper. The possession of gold  
and goods was the only thing that  
counted. Goods were being cornered  
and prices were mounting unrestricted-  
ly to prohibitive prices. England was  
in danger of a food famine. Promptly  
the Government set up a Food Control  
Committee to regulate prices and  
prevent cornering. It was only a  
temporary measure to meet an un-  
precedented emergency. Things settled  
down in a few weeks, except in one or  
two directions.

The first discovery made, which no  
control could help, was that the coun-  
try was short of sugar. England im-  
ported 39,355,190 cwt. of sugar per  
annum, and two-thirds of the supply  
came from Germany and Hungary.

The outbreak of the war caught the  
country between two seasons, when  
supplies from Cuba and elsewhere  
were stopping and when the German  
imports had not begun. The stock in  
the country was very short. Mr. Mc-  
Kenna, who was then Home Secretary  
and Chairman of the Food Supply  
Committee, promptly took action. A  
free hand was given to him by the  
Government. He called together all  
the sugar importers and refiners and  
selected two of them to buy for the  
British Government. They bought  
sugar—both raw and refined—all over  
the world. England invaded the Java  
market for the first time. Supplies  
were obtained from Italy, America,  
the Argentine and other South Ameri-  
can countries, from Spain, and from  
every country which had sugar to sell.  
The total value of those first purchases  
was over \$86,400,000—the biggest deal  
in sugar in the history of the trade.

It was not very long before the  
holders of sugar discovered that they  
were selling to the British Govern-  
ment and began to raise the prices.  
Purchasing then stopped, but the  
official buyers swooped down on the  
markets later on, and since then there  
has been no difficulty about the supply  
of sugar in England. Contracts for  
long periods were made. The only  
difficulty has been, not the shortage of  
sugar, but the shortage of freight to  
carry it to England.

The purchasing scheme was only  
preliminary. The Government set up  
a commission to control the whole  
sugar trade. The British Government  
is the only sugar importer. It sells at  
fixed prices to refiners, fixed the prices  
for wholesale houses and retailers.

To every intermediary is allowed a  
fair profit, and the consumer is better  
protected than ever he was. When  
the war came the tax on sugar was a  
little over 45 cents per hundredweight.  
It was raised, for war purposes, to \$2.24.  
In normal times the retailers would  
have added 2 cents per pound to cover  
the increase, but the Government had  
made so many favorable purchases

that it only increased the price to the  
consumers by 1 cent per pound, and  
had left not only the duty for the  
revenue, but also a profit on the  
transaction. The duty on sugar is now  
\$3.36 per hundredweight, and yet it is  
cheaper in England than in any other  
belligerent country, and in most  
neutral countries. The public has  
been protected and the Treasury en-  
riched. This year's budget includes, as  
the revenue for the British Exchequer  
on account of sugar, the sum of  
\$33,600,000. The British Government  
now supplies the French Government  
with sugar at cost price.

### Beef Supply Problem

The problem of beef supply had to be  
tackled at the same time as that of  
sugar. England depends largely at all  
times on imported frozen or chilled

meat. When the war crisis came, the  
public and the army had to be pro-  
tected from the Beef Trusts. Early in  
the war it was evident that the State  
had to act. Mr. Runciman, the  
President of the Board of Trade, the  
department which looks after com-  
mercial and mercantile marine  
interests, intervened.

His first master stroke was to seize  
all steamers with refrigerating space  
capable of carrying chilled meat.  
Chilled meat for England comes chiefly  
from the Argentine, Uruguay, and  
from Australia and New Zealand. In  
1913 we imported 15,397,554 cwt. of  
chilled and frozen meat. The Govern-  
ment having got possession of the  
ships, the two parties were then on a  
level footing for bargaining. The  
meat corporations had the beef, but  
could not sell it without ships. The  
Government had the ships and wanted  
the meat, so that it did not take long  
to come to terms. The business was  
put in the hands of a committee of  
shipowners, and the whole transit  
problem was solved without delay.

A precaution against any shortage of  
chilled meat from the usual sources,  
the Government entered into contracts  
with a great American meat firm. As  
a further protection, freezing works  
were acquired in South America for  
the period of the war.

The enormous quantities of meat im-  
ported from the United States for the  
armies are mainly in the form of bully  
beef and other canned meat. The  
British Government went into the  
beef business in order to supply the  
troops at home and overseas with  
chilled meat. It has done so at an  
average cost of twelve cents per pound.

It also supplies all meat of this kind  
required by the French army, the  
Italian army, the Belgians and the  
Serbians. The amount of meat re-  
quired several months ago for the  
British and French armies was 50,000  
tons per month; for the Italian army  
about 10,000 tons per month. These  
quantities have increased proportion-  
ately with the additions to the  
forces during the last six months.

Having created a State monopoly in  
the importation and control of chilled  
meat, the Government had to make  
provision for domestic supplies outside  
the army. The board of Trade  
arranged to sell to British firms the  
surplus meat at market prices. They  
obtained a small commission, lower  
than hitherto received from traders.  
Sales to speculators were prohibited.

### How Wheat is Purchased

Wheat was quite as important as  
sugar and beef, although there was  
less risk of a world corner. Wheat is  
purchased for Government account on  
somewhat similar lines as beef. A  
small committee, at the head of whom  
is a civil servant and a corn expert,  
manage the whole business. One of  
the largest importing houses was com-  
missioned to do all the purchasing,  
while the other houses held off, and it  
was four months before the corn trade,  
on the selling side, discovered that the  
purchases were made for the State.  
Naturally, the commission which the  
State pays on such transactions is  
nominal. The British Government  
organization buys and ships wheat,  
oats, fodder, &c., for Italy. The French  
Government buys its civil rations  
wheat through the Hudson's Bay  
Company. Large purchases have been  
made in Canada on behalf of the  
Italian Government.

There are other examples of Govern-  
ment purchase and control of food.  
Take fish, for instance. The fishing  
trade in the North Sea has been  
paralyzed to a very large extent by  
the war, especially by the danger from  
submarines and mines. The Govern-  
ment has maintained a service of  
fishing boats, and has just completed a  
big deal with Norway by acquiring the  
whole fish harvest of the year. Last  
year Germany bought the Norwegian  
fish supply. This year, before the  
German agents had time to turn round,  
the British Government had bought  
the lot, and deprived Germany of the  
sole outside source of supply. This  
must have been bad news for Ger-  
many, as it means fishless days as well  
as meatless meals.

The system of Government control  
has been successful in other directions.  
There is the case of coal, an article of  
vital importance. Without coal the  
war could not go on. Coal is wanted  
for the allied fleets, for munition  
works, and for transportation by land  
and sea. Clearly the production and  
distribution of coal had to be made a  
public utility service. The Govern-  
ment passed a Price of Coal Limitation  
act, which fixed a fair profit for the  
coal owners according to the prices  
in the year before the war. Having  
got the coal owners under control, the  
act then regulated the prices which the  
wholesale dealers could charge, and  
also the retailers, throughout the  
United Kingdom. The result has been  
no shortage of coal and no excessive  
prices.

### Regulation a Stupendous Task

The regulation of coal has been a  
stupendous task, as more than half a  
million men engaged in coal-mining  
have enlisted, and the first duty of the  
Government was to see that not only  
the British navy, but the French and  
Italian navies, should have ample sup-  
plies. Next came the mercantile  
marine, transport, munition works, etc.  
The British Government supplies not  
only its own needs, but also those of  
France and Italy.

After much trouble the problem of  
freight has been regulated, as far as

England and her allies can control  
their own mercantile marine, but much  
of the trade is done by neutrals. The  
general export of coal was prohibited,  
except to the allied countries and  
British possessions. A network of  
coal and coke supply committees has  
been set up throughout the country,  
under the supervision of a central  
authority, working under the Board of  
Trade. Beyond supplying the war and  
Governmental needs, including the  
railroads of the French and Italian  
Governments, the British Board of  
Trade regulates the freights for the  
supply of coal for commercial and  
business purposes in France and  
Italy, so far as it has the tonnage  
available. Mr. Runciman declined to  
make this arrangement until France  
introduced the same system of regu-  
lating prices, otherwise the whole of  
the benefit would have got into the  
pockets of the French coal merchants.

There is another great extension  
of State control. On the outbreak  
of war the British Government took  
possession of the railways. The  
plan had been worked out for  
mobilization purposes years ago.  
National control had been foreseen,  
but the conditions had not been ar-  
ranged. Railroads in Great Britain,  
as regards organization, occupied a  
position midway between the State-  
owned railways on the Continent  
and the American railroad system.  
The State interfered to an extent  
that stopped all competition in  
many directions without giving the  
public the benefit of national uni-  
formity. The unifying process had  
been at work for years, agreements  
lessening competition had been en-  
tered into among groups of lines,  
and a central committee of officials  
met to regulate business common to  
all and to protect railroad interests  
against legislative attacks.

### The Railways Nationalized

On the outbreak of war railways  
were nationalized. The Government  
agreed to guarantee the dividends of  
the railroad corporations. The  
management of the roads was placed  
in the hands of a railway executive  
board composed of the chief officers  
of all the railway companies. These  
men hold daily meetings just like a  
great American railroad corporation,  
and control the whole railroad and  
transportation system of the coun-  
try. The State not only took over  
the railways, but also the docks be-  
longing to the railway companies  
and their harbors and their steam-  
ships, engineering workshops, &c.

The first duties of the railways in  
wartime are to carry troops, next to  
carry supplies for the troops and the  
navy, and to distribute foodstuffs for  
the general community. All this has  
been a prodigious traffic in itself, but  
the railroads have been quite equal  
to it. There have been no com-  
plaints about the State management  
of the railroads. It has worked so  
well that every one hopes that the  
States control will remain after the  
war. There has been no wastage  
from useless competition or over-  
lapping; and in spite of the fact  
that over 150,000 railroad men have  
joined the forces, the service, while  
somewhat curtailed, has caused the  
general public no great inconvenience.

From an administrative and  
financial point of view the State  
control has been so successful that  
the Government is able to pay the  
railway companies their dividends as  
guaranteed, and at the same time  
has been able to carry all the troops  
free. Free travel has also been  
granted to relatives of wounded  
soldiers and for the conveyance of  
the wounded to convalescent homes  
all over the country. The traffic in  
connection with Red Cross work,  
hospitals, and convalescent homes  
has also been a big part of the free  
business.

There are only some of the great  
business undertakings which the war  
has forced upon the British Govern-  
ment. Except in the case of sugar,  
all have been carried out by the  
Board of Trade, whose President,  
Walter Runciman, is one of the  
ablest men in the Government, and a  
man of great business capacity. The  
subject which perhaps has given the  
Board of Trade more labor and  
anxiety than anything else is the  
problem of shipping and freights.  
There are several committees at  
work, handling various departments  
of the mercantile marine problem.

State Insurance for Ships  
In one respect the Government  
was ready for the emergency which  
was brought about. A scheme of  
Government insurance for ships in  
war time was in existence  
and it was at once put in  
force. Under this scheme hulls  
were insured by the State under-  
taking to bear 80 per cent of the  
risk, a mutual insurance office bear-  
ing the remaining 20 per cent. In  
the case of cargoes the State under-  
took the whole of the insurance. It  
would take much longer to describe  
the mechanism of the various or-  
ganizations set up to deal with  
shipping and freights than I have  
occupied in describing the Govern-  
ment action with regard to food  
and the railways, as it is a vast  
and complicated problem.

There are many other directions  
in which the British Government  
has shown its capacity to face trade  
problems in war. When we come to  
deal with purely war production, in-  
stead of trade control in war, the  
new burdens undertaken are stupen-  
dous. The Ministry of Munitions  
manages the national arsenals, and  
it controls and regulates 3,500 in-  
dustrial establishments engaged in  
munition work. It has erected  
twenty national workshops, some of  
them constituting new towns, one  
with over 50,000 inhabitants. The  
expansion of work for the Navy has  
also been on a huge scale.

Altogether the British public has  
every reason to be satisfied with the  
way the Government has managed  
the production of munitions and the  
control of trade during the war.

## The Question Of Peace

By Israel Zangwill

(In the Daily Chronicle)

That a great imaginative artist, a  
glory of English letters, should be  
unable to read, is a curious and  
consoling fact. For it suggests that  
other critics who appear merely  
malicious may be similarly blinded  
by patriotic preconceptions. Mr.  
Phillips, from many issues raised  
by my book, "The War for the  
World," selects two and in both he  
has misread my text. He is not even  
quite proof against that conventional  
misreading of a more important  
text than mine: "Cursed be the  
peacemakers, for they shall be  
called pro-Germans." It all comes  
possibly from his imagining Eng-  
land to be my "land of adoption,"  
and misreading into my "detachment"  
—that necessary factor of honest  
judgment—a non-English flavor.  
The fact is, I was born in London.  
For that is the real question. How  
much longer must the flower of  
England (and of Europe) be  
butchered and tortured? How much  
lower are Christianity and civiliza-  
tion to fall? That the question of  
Peace is not agitating us day and  
night, that it is even boycotted or  
replaced by sterile Gallipoli investi-  
gations, that "true-born English-  
men" are discussing the eleven re-  
venues of London—this is a monu-  
mental example of what I have  
called "the levity of war-politics."  
If any man can read the description  
cited by Mr. Galsworthy in last

who even ignores Germany's prior  
passage through neutral Luxembourg  
or Russia's subsequent passage  
through neutral Persia, surely par-  
takes more of Sancho Panza than of  
Don Quixote.

Mr. Phillips should really pick  
his quarrel with the Times, which  
declared self-protection the better  
part of our chivalry, or with Mr.  
Winston Churchill, who has just  
whispered to a shy Sunday paper  
that our Fleet began to prepare for  
possible war on July 26, 1914, days  
before the Belgian question had  
even come up. I gladly concede—  
and particularly remarked in my  
book—that a chivalrous enthusiasm  
for Belgium animated our first  
Volunteers. But that was the British  
people, and foreign policy is, alas!  
the domain of a few Machiavellian  
despots, who interpret our generous  
ardor for the small nations as  
humbling proud Persia in the dust  
and setting up poor little Russia on  
both sides of the Dardanelles. Mr.  
Phillips winces at my "placidity,"  
but, inasmuch as the Archbishop of  
Canterbury will not bear of peace  
proposals because of our utter and  
unrelieved righteousness, a little  
pricking of such Christian com-  
placency may be a necessary prelude  
to the re-establishment of peace on  
earth and the salvation of Europe.  
For that is the real question. How  
much longer must the flower of  
England (and of Europe) be  
butchered and tortured? How much  
lower are Christianity and civiliza-  
tion to fall? That the question of  
Peace is not agitating us day and  
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(Continued on Page 7)

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# Bringing Up Father



By George McManus



Love, Home and Table Topics  
By Clever Writers

Daily Home Magazine Page

A Good Page to Read in the  
Leisure Hour

## All Over The World

Women are still steadily sweeping away one reservation after another as to what they are capable of doing. This is specially noticeable in the case of employments involving manual labor. Those, for instance, who at first threw vigorous doubts on the possibility of women engaging in agricultural work, after a time were obliged to change their views, and admit that women could do most things on a farm. They, however, made one reservation: women, they said, could not plow. Many women straightway plowed, and plowed successfully. Then again, when women were first employed on tramways, it was confidently asserted that whilst they might manage the work of the conductor, they would never make satisfactory drivers. The latest word on the matter comes from Rome. There the Italian minister of public works has just authorized the employment of women drivers on electric tramways. So it goes on.

It is not only, of course, in the matter of employment that progress is being made. Women are being

accorded rights which were denied them before the war, and such developments are coming to be taken so much as a matter of course as to evoke hardly more than a passing notice. The French courts, for instance, have just decided that a woman may sign a contract, an act hitherto held outside her competence. It is true that the court held such contracts were signed on behalf of the absent husband, and there was a general impression conveyed that the sanction was a war measure. History, however, has few records of liberties thus granted being subsequently withdrawn.

Side by side with the great revival of the question of woman suffrage in France, comes an increased activity amongst French women in the cause of temperance. The letter addressed, recently, to M. Ribot by the Union of French Women against intemperance is particularly notable. The women thank M. Ribot for the stand he made, recently, in the cause of temperance, and beg him to use his great influence "in definitely banishing alcohol from our homes." The reason why the liquor interest, every-

where, looks askance at woman suffrage has never been difficult to understand.

The mixed metaphor has ever been a pitfall to the enthusiastic orator, and much allowance may be made in such cases for the warmth of the moment. A recent writer in a well-known financial journal has, however, no such excuse. "Of two evils," he writes, "choose the lesser." So far, all is well enough. It is afterwards that he goes to pieces, thus: "And on the whole we think we might fall from the frying-pan into the fire if we swapped horses whilst crossing the stream."

The National Wholesale Liquor Dealers Association of America, through its publicity department, has addressed a circular letter in which it is seriously asserted that "Prohibition, by throwing out of work more than 1,000,000 people employed by the liquor and allied industries, would spell widespread disaster." Even this, if true, could be faced bravely by the nation, in view of the many millions prohibition would make fit, and keep fit, for employment.

They are telling, in Kansas, of a man who had the editor of the local paper write a description of his farm to be used in the form of a "For Sale" advertisement, who, after reading it, was so struck with the merits of his property that he decided not to sell it at any price. If this is so, it seems clear that editor lost an advertisement through mere efficiency.

It would seem to be more than likely that, in the course of the great agricultural reorganization after the war, the question of afforestation will find a very prominent place. The importance of tree planting and tree tending is steadily gaining in recognition, and, already, throughout the United Kingdom, many waste places have been converted into potential forests. One interesting aspect of the

matter is the question of planting fruit trees by the wayside. This, of course, might be done to an almost unlimited extent. The question of ownership might present difficulties, but ways could no doubt be found for meeting them, and the gain to the community would be considerable. At present the walnut and the perry pear are the only trees of the sort to be found by the wayside.

A German contemporary has been indulging in some novel astronomical calculations. An airman, it reckons, traveling at the rate of about twenty-eight meters a second would reach the moon after a continuous flight of five months, but would have to be on the wing 5500 years in order to get to the evening star, and would need no less than 17,000 years for the journey if he set out to pay a visit to the sun. A ray of light, on the other hand, with a speed of 300,000 kilometers per second, would reach the sun in about eight and one third minutes, and the moon in one and a quarter seconds. It would take four hours, however, to reach Neptune, the planet farthest from the earth, and a journey to the most distant star of the Milky Way would take 10,000 years, while a shell fired from the earth would require more than three milliards of years to accomplish the distance.

Amidst the demand put forward on all sides in the United Kingdom, today, for radical changes in the existing system of education, it is welcome to note that there are some who recognize that the present system has at least something to be said for it. The tendency to place technology first in education, and everything else a very long way second, calls for serious consideration. No one will doubt the value of technology; but that system of education which has helped to produce the astonishing adaptability everywhere observable in the United Kingdom today, is clearly not one to be lightly thrown aside for any other.

Farmers of Wasco county, Oregon, who have ceased, on grounds of cost, to use bags for their grain, and have begun to build private elevators in which to store their crop in bulk, are giving up one of the most ancient of hand occupations. For the filling and tying of sacks goes back in the history of civilization only a little less remotely than the turning of the potter's wheel. But what the farmers will lose in this traditional discipline, they may make up for in a more modern one. For instance, they might employ the time they save in doing more reading. And a document into which they could perhaps, profitably put, some of the

late afternoon hours just now, is the new United States rural credits law.

One of the leading American state universities has just nominated a "dean of men" whose duties are to be social and humanistic, not administrative and pedagogical. To him students are to go for counsel as if he were in loco parentis. But, on the other hand, he is to seek them out if they are too diffident or self-centered. Upon him are to rest the responsibilities of a nexus binding together, as it were, all the multiplying extra-academic functions and phases of contemporary university life. Not without its provocations to thought is the fact that this great institution had to have a dean of women before it saw the need of a dean of men.

## The Question Of Peace

(Continued from Page 6)

week's Observer of the "hundreds of wounded men lying on contorted ground and screaming all through the night" and not burn to end the war instantly by any honorable means, he must be a devil—or a munition manufacturer.

But is there any honorable means? Bloch, in his great work "Budushchaya Voina" (The Future of War), prophesied war's only future was deadlock, and already the critics who scoffed at my contention that Verdun illustrated the thesis are repeating that the Somme is a second Verdun. There are, indeed, thinkers who urge that a deadlock would be the best ending, since militarism would then be universally discredited. It would have shot its deadliest bolt everywhere, and affected nothing anywhere. But I do not even maintain that there is a deadlock—modern warfare is far more than the mere shock of arms—and my argument is unaffected, even if we get through on the Somme. I do not urge that we should seek peace, but that we should grant it. For, from the paralyzed ports of Germany's extinguished world-commerce, from her millions of hungry homes and widowed hearths, one wail for peace goes up. Where is the proud Prussia that set out to capture Paris in six weeks? That triumphal march has been turned to a funeral march. But we are told Germany still holds large slices of enemy country, and will only make terms "on the basis of the war-map." Well, look at the war map. The globe, I was taught at school, is three-fourths water. And we hold that water. Germany, whose future was to have been on it, stands high, and dry, like a stranded bulk. And against her conquests in

Europe we hold her Colonies, territories far vaster and infinitely easier to hold.

It is the custom in chess when games have lasted overlong to adjudicate on the position and to declare a victory for black or for white. Why play out the great war-game to the ghastly end, when the pawns are flesh and blood? Can even a German beholding the vast forces now concentrated against Germany imagine the playing it out can give her a victory? The formation of Prince Wedel's "League for an Honorable Peace" is sufficient answer—imagine Prussia sanctioning such a League in 1870! Why, the Germans had given up the hope of victory even by Christmas, 1914. Writing in those days from America to The Daily Chronicle, Mr. Jerome reported the conversation of a prominent financier in touch with German feeling: "The Allies could get all they wanted in reason now." (He was very insistent on the words "in reason.") "Why go on piling up ruin and misery for no object? You will not annihilate Germany. At the end of three years you will only obtain from her what she is willing to grant now. Why not take it now?"

That Germany will now accept any terms "in reason" is certain. Those who profess to doubt this must explain why they refuse to put it to the test. It would be so simple to go on fighting, if she asks too much. Is it that they fear we should then be provided with a standard by which to measure the ratio of our further

sacrifices to our additional gains, and by which—when peace is signed a year or five years hence—to gauge if the prolongation of the war was far-sighted statesmanship or a gigantic gamble in life and treasure?



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and  
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Various Shades

W. T. Findley M. D.  
28, Nanking Road

We have been authorised to sell for account of the children of the late G. Schneider a lot of new silverware, consisting of spoons, forks, liqueur cups, sweet and dessert trays, cream jugs, etc., etc.

These articles MUST BE SOLD and will be disposed of at prices much below cost.

Inspection invited.

HIRSBRUNNER & Co.

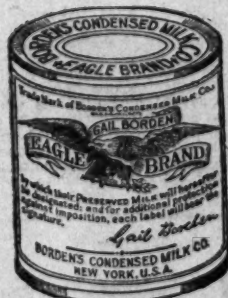
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## FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL NEWS

## Exchange and Bullion

Shanghai, September 8, 1916.  
Money and Bullion

Mex. Dollars: Market rate: 71.975	Tls.
Shanghai Gold Bars: 978 touch...	—
Bar Silver .....	—
Copper Cash .....	1922
Sovereigns:	
Buying rate, @ 3-1/2%—Tls.	6.59
Exch. @ 122-Mex. ....	9.14
Peking Bar .....	344
Native Interest .....	.08

Last London Quotations  
Bar Silver .....

Bank rate of discount .....	3 1/2%
Market rate of discount:—	
3 m-s. ....	%
4 m-s. ....	%
6 m-s. ....	%

Exchange on Shanghai, 60 d-s.	Ex. Paris on London .....	T.T. 28.04
Ex. N. Y. on London .....	T.T. 47.67	
Consols .....		
London .....	T.T. 3-1/2%	
India .....	T.T. 225	
Paris .....	T.T. 423	
Paris .....	Demand 423 1/2	
New York .....	T.T. 72 1/2	
Hongkong .....	T.T. 72	
Japan .....	T.T. 70%	
Batavia .....	T.T. 175	

Bank's Buying Rate	
London .....	4 m-s. Ctd. 3-1/2%
London .....	4 m-s. Dcoy. 3-1/2%
London .....	6 m-s. Ctd. 3-1/2%
London .....	6 m-s. Dcoy. 3-1/2%
Paris .....	4 m-s. 435
New York .....	4 m-s. 75 1/2

CUSTOMS HOUSE RATES OF EXCHANGE FOR SEPTEMBER	
41-Hk. Tls. ....	5.85
41-Hk. Tls. ....	5.85
Gold \$ 1-Mark .....	3.86
Gold \$ 1-Hk. Tls. ....	1.25
Gold \$ 1-Yen .....	1.25
" " 1-Rupia .....	2.25
" " 1-Rupia .....	2.40
" " 1-Mex. \$ .....	1.50
" " Nominal .....	

## Stock Exchange

Transactions

Shanghai, September 8, 1916.

## TODAY'S QUOTATIONS

Official

S. M. C. 6% debts 1917 Tls. 99.00

Shanghai Docks Tls. 74.00

Almas Tls. 14.25

Anglo-Dutch Tls. 6.85

Anglo-Javas Tls. 12.50

Consolidated Tls. 4.05

Consolidated Tls. 4.10

Javas Consolidated Tls. 21.25

Kamunting Tls. 9.25

Kota Bahros Tls. 12.50

Pengkalans Tls. 12.00

Tanah Merah Tls. 1.25

Tebongs Tls. 27.75

Direct Business Reported

S. M. C. 6% debts 1916 Tls. 100.00

Sumatras Tls. 162.50

Yangtze Ina. \$262.50

Java Consolidated Tls. 21.25

Kota Bahros Tls. 12.50

Tanah Merah Tls. 1.30

Zhangbes Tls. 7.80

Permatas Tls. 5.75

Sharebrokers' Association

Transactions

Shanghai, September 8, 1916.

## BUSINESS DONE

Official

Kotas Tls. 12.55 cash

Permatas Tls. 5.75 cash

Anglo-Javas Tls. 12.50 cash

Anglo-Javas Tls. 12.65 cash

Anglo-Javas Tls. 12.75 September

Yangtzeopos Tls. 5.30 cash

Zhangbes Tls. 8.10 October

Direct

Anglo-Javas Tls. 12.50

Consolidated Tls. 4.15 October

S. M. C. 6% debts 1916

Tls. 100.00 cash

Singapore Rubber Market

Messrs. R. N. Truman and Co.

have received the following cable

from Singapore, regarding the rub-

ber auction held on September 6:—

No. 1 Smoked Sheet \$119 per picul

equivalent to 2s. 3 1/2d. in London.

No. 1 Crepe \$119 per picul

equivalent to 2s. 3 1/2d. in London.

Demand is good, market closed

very strong.

"BICKERTON'S"

PRIVATE HOTEL

Established 20 years.

102 Bubbled Well Road. Seven

minutes from Bund by tram, which

stop at the door. Strictly first-class

cuisine under the personal super-

vision of the proprietress. 60 rooms,

separate baths, with hot and cold

water, electric light. Tel. W. 1371.

## Singapore Rubber Auction

Singapore, August 24.—Following

were the prices realized at the

rubber auction this week:—

Singapore

per picul.

Sheet:

Smoked Fine Ribbed... @ 117/115

Smoked Good Ribbed... @ 114/110

Smoked Fine Plain... @ 113/108

Smoked Good Plain... @ 110/105

Unsmoked Fine Ribbed... @ 108/104

Unsmoked Good Ribbed... @ 103/100

Unsmoked Fine Plain... @ 103/100

Crepe:

Fine Pale Thin... @ 118/115

Good Pale Thin... @ 114/109

Good Pale Blanket... @ 110

Good Brown Blanket... @ 106

Fine Brown... @ 110/105

Good Brown... @ 106/98

Good Dark... @ 95/83

Barky... @ 86/50

Scrap:

Virgin and Pressed... @ 97/70

Loose... @ 80/48

Sheet: Cupwashing... @ 101/85

London quotations: a. d.

Fine Pale Crepe... @ 2 1/4

Fine Ribbed Smoked Sheet... @ 2 3/4

Catalogued for sale Pels. 11,294

(about 672 tons).

Sold Pels. 7,181 (about 427 tons).

Nearly 700 tons were offered for

sale at our auction this week. At

the outset bidding was slow, but

after a while the interest grew. Fine

pale crepe and fine ribbed smoked

sheet sold at \$117 to \$115. A single

lot of fine pale crepe fetched \$118.

The demand was good for nearly all

grades and prices show an advance

of a few points all round. Only a

few lots of native sheet were sold. A

number of lots of all qualities were

withdrawn on account of high limits.

In the afternoon when reports about

a firmer market in London came in

conditions improved slightly. This

morning a few lots—left over from

yesterday—were disposed of. Prices

were unchanged from yesterday

afternoon.

Banks' buying rate on

London, 3 m-s. .... 2s. 4 1/2d./23d.

Banks' buying rate on

London, demand .... 2s. 4 1/2d.

Banks' buying rate on

New York, demand... 56%

(Meyer and Measor.)

## ANGLO-JAVA ESTATES, LTD.

We are informed by Messrs. J. A.

Wattie and Co., Ltd., that at a meet-

ing of the board of directors of the

Anglo-Java Estates, Ltd. held on the

6th inst., it was decided to pay a

second interim-dividend of Tls. 0.25

per share on the 10th prox. to Share-

holders on record on October 2, 1916.

The China Mutual Life Insurance

Company, Ltd.

Incorporated under the Hongkong

Ordinances.

Subscribed Capital... Tls. 500,000.00

Paid Up Capital... Tls. 50,000.00

A British Company

Issuing all forms of Life, Endowment

and Annuity Policies at current rates.

Assurance Fund

(31.3.15) Tls. 9,069,647.72

Assurances in force exceed

Tls. 31,700,000.00

Head Office—SHANGHAI

Agencies throughout Asia.

British-America Assurance Co.

The undersigned, as agents for the

above company, are prepared to

grant policies against Fire on For-

eign and Native Risk at Current

Rates.

FRAZAR &amp; Co.

## FORMOSAN TRADE

## GAINS 50 PER CENT

## Island Exports in First Half

## Of Year Amounted To

75,490,000 Yen

The following speech was made by

President Mr. Sakurai concerning

business during the first half of this

year at the meeting of the Bank of

Taiwan on August 1.

The monetary condition in For-

mosa, and the financial condition in

Japan proper was active due to

favorable foreign trade, and there

were many new establishments and

extensions of enterprises. The stock

market was also firm, many loans

such as Russian exchequer bills, Chinese

railway bonds, Imperial Japanese

railway loans being successfully

floating.

Interest Rates Lowered

"The lowering of interest by the

Central Bank was not sufficient to

make good the enormous amount of

specie imported by the export excess

and the money continued slackened.

In Formosa, the increase of sugar

crop and export increase of camphor,

gave a favorable effect upon a part

of the financial circles, but the

monetary condition continued in a

state of inactivity affected by the

home market. By the opportune

lowering of interest, the Bank tried

to supply as much funds to the in-

dustrial circles as possible, but, at the

end of the term, there was much

demand for taxes and funds for sugar

and tea, which necessitated the issue

of bank notes beyond the limit."

"Formosan trade during the first

half of this year was 107,680,000 yen

in value, an increase of 35,120,000

yen compared with the same period

of last year. Exports amounted to

75,490,000 yen, of which 56,300,000

yen worth is for Japan and Japanese

territories, showing the increase of

27,490,000 yen over the previous

term, while imports were 32,180,000

yen, of which 24,900,000 was for

Japan and Japanese territories, an

increase of 4,020,000.

Sugar Exports Increase

Increases in exports mostly con-

sisted of sugar, rice, spirit, camphor,

timber, marine products, animal

skins, oil and coal, while those in

imports were mostly made by

matches, cotton textiles, marine pro-

ducts, fertilizer and iron articles.

Principal increases in exports were

5,250,000 yen for Australia and

3,170,000 yen for China, while exports

to Hongkong, North America and

India showed some expansions. Ex-

ports of articles produced in Japan

proper were 2,780,000 yen, out of the

above amount, which was mostly

composed by matches, dried fish, salt

fish, oils and iron articles.

Trade with China

"Turning to China, the financial

condition there was much disturbed

not only by the European war, but

by the political upheavals, which

happen day after day, with the

result of the national purse being

impoverished. Two banks were

forced to suspend the convertibility of

notes, while there were runs on

Chinese and foreign banks.

"Despite the above fact, the banks

Chinese offices were able to carry on

the business smoothly and the Shang-

hai office issued promissory notes of

5 dollars each on June 20, which was

in good circulation.

Formosan trade with China "not-

withstanding frequent disturbances

there, prospered with the apprecia-

tion of silver and the decrease

of European goods, on account of

which the bank's business with China

increased considerably.

South Sea Trade Shows Gain

"As regards the South Sea countries,

the bank's business made the similar

expansions affected by the favorable

trade as consequences of the war.

"To cope with the development of

Japanese trade with India, Australia

and South Africa countries, the bank

made efforts to promote trade interest

by making exchange contracts with

these places.

"The Bank's business results.—

Home and Formosan bankers experi-

enced great difficulty of business by

the fall of interest caused by slack

money market, and the consequent

decrease in profit.

In spite of the fact that the abnormal

rise of silver and Chinese frequent

disturbances made the banking business

uneasy, the bank was able to obtain

successful business results, by the

opportune use of capital and the re-

gulation of exchanges."

## Silk Market Report

Messrs. Wm. Little and Co. write

as follows in their weekly silk

market report:—

Our last report was dated 1st inst.

White Silk.—Pr







## GENERAL SHIPPING NEWS

## Future Sailings

## FOR AMERICA AND CANADA

Date	Time	Destination	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
Sept 9	3.30	San Francisco	China	Am.	C. M. S. S. Co.
12	5.00	Vancouver B. C.	Monteagle	Br.	C. P. O. S.
16	D.L.	New York via Panama	Eurythmichus	Br.	B. & S.
19	P.M.	Seattle Tacoma	Manila maru	Jap.	A. T. Co.
20	5.00	San Francisco	Chile	Am.	E. A. C.
23	5.00	Vancouver B. C.	Empress of Japan	Br.	C. P. O. S.
24	5.00	Seattle, Wash.	Sado maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
25	5.00	Vancouver	Harold Dollar	Br.	Dollar Co.
28	5.00	Seattle, Vancouver B.C.	Henrik Ibsen	Br.	Forbes & Co.
30	5.00	Vancouver B.C.	Empress of Asia	Br.	C. P. O. S.
7	5.00	New York via Panama	Tokuyama maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
7	3.00	San Francisco	Tenyo maru	Jap.	A. T. Co.
8	noon	Seattle Wash.	Awa maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
11	P.M.	San Francisco	Ecuador	Am.	F.M.S.S. Co.
Nov 1	P.M.	San Francisco	Venezuela	Am.	F.M.S.S. Co.
4	5.00	San Francisco	Shinyo maru	Jap.	A. T. Co.

## FOR JAPAN PORTS

Sept 9	8.30	Nagasaki, Moji, Kobe	Yamashiro maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
10	A.M.	Moji, Kobe	Naniwa	Br.	P. & O.
10	8.30	Kobe, Yokohama	Fushimi maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
12	11.00	Nagasaki, Moji, Kobe	Omi Maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
12	P.M.	Moji, Kobe, Yokohama	Monteagle	Br.	C.P.O.S.
14	noon	Moji, Kobe, Osaka	Kunimaru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
15	D.L.	Moji, Kobe	Namsang	Br.	J. M. & Co.
16	5.00	Kobe, Yokohama	Paul Lecat	Fr.	Cie M. M.
Oct 7	3.00	Nagasaki, Moji etc.	Tenyo maru	Jap.	A. T. Co.

## FOR EUROPE, INDIA, STRAITS, ETC.

Sept 9	7.30	London	Toyohashi maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
12	5.00	London	Penobscot	Br.	J. M. & Co.
13	D.L.	London via Cape	Demodocus	Br.	B. & S.
15	P.M.	Genoa, London etc.	Glenlochan	Br.	Glen Line
17	1.00	London via Cape	Myazaki maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
19	9.30	Marcellas, London via Suez	Namsang	Br.	J. M. & Co.
21	P.M.	Marcellas via Suez	Forbes	Br.	Cie M. M.
22	D.L.	Liverpool via Cape	Knight Companion	Br.	B. & S.
29	P.M.	Marcellas via Suez	Paul Lecat	Fr.	Cie M. M.
Oct 1	noon	London via Cape	Krisano maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
2	A.M.	Marcellas, London via Suez	Sardinia	Br.	P. & O.
4	D.L.	Liverpool via Cape	Alonzo	Br.	B. & S.
5	D.L.	London via Cape	Demodocus	Br.	B. & S.
5	P.M.	Genoa, London etc.	Glenlochan	Br.	Glen Line

## FOR SOUTHERN PORTS

Sept 9	11.30	Hongkong	Sado maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
9	P.M.	Wenchow	Penobscot	Br.	C.M.S.N. Co.
10	A.M.	Hongkong, Canton	Kwanan	Br.	C. M. S. N. Co.
10	D.L.	Swatow, Hongkong	Anhui	Br.	B. & S.
14	4.00	Ningpo	Hsin Peking	Br.	B. & S.
15	D.L.	Hongkong, Canton	Lushan	Br.	B. & S.
14	D.L.	Amoy, Hongkong	Kwanan	Br.	B. & S.
14	D.L.	Swatow, Hongkong, Canton	Kwanan	Br.	B. & S.
21	P.M.	Hongkong	Ecuador	Am.	F.M.S.S. Co.
Oct 5	5.00	Hongkong	Nippon maru	Jap.	A. T. Co.
11	P.M.	Hongkong	Venezuela	Am.	F.M.S.S. Co.
Nov 1	5.00	Hongkong	China	Am.	C. M. S. S. Co.

## FOR NORTHERN PORTS

Sept 9	3.00	Wetshaiwei, Chefoo, Tientsin	Penguen	Br.	B. & S.
10	D.L.	Haidow, Echling	Ichang	Br.	B. & S.
10	D.L.	Newchwang	Kanau	Br.	B. & S.
11	noon	Daluy	Satsuki maru	Jap.	S. M. R.
11	3.00	Wetshaiwei, Chefoo, Tientsin	Shengking	Br.	B. & S.
12	11.30	Daluy direct	Sakaki maru	Jap.	B. M. R.
12	D.L.	Newchwang	Tamsui	Br.	B. & S.
12	D.L.	Wetshaiwei, Chefoo, Tientsin	Kingsing	Br.	J. M. & Co.
14	0.00	Wetshaiwei, Chefoo, Tientsin	Shantung	Br.	B. & S.
15	A.M.	Tientsin, Tsingtao & Daluy	Keelung maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.

## FOR RIVER PORTS

Sept 9	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Taitung	Br.	B. & S.
10	M.N.	do	Kiangyung	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
11	M.N.	do	Tadpo maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
11	M.N.	do	Kulwo	Br.	J. M. & Co.
11	M.N.	do	Kiangyung	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
12	M.N.	do	Thackwo	Br.	J. M. & Co.
12	M.N.	do	Luoyi	Br.	B. & S.
13	M.N.	do	Nanyang maru	Br.	B. & S.
13	M.N.	do	Poyang	Br.	B. & S.
13	M.N.	do	Kiangkwan	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
14	M.N.	do	Kiangwah	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
14	M.N.	do	Tadpo maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
15	M.N.	do	Pengyang maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
15	M.N.	do	Tungting	Br.	B. & S.
16	M.N.	do	Shansi	Br.	B. & S.
16	M.N.	do	Tachi maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.

\*A.M. M.N.—Midnight. D.L.—Daylight.

## Arrivals

Date	From	Ship's Name	Tons	Flag	Agents	Berth
Sept 8	Ningpo	Hsin Peking	2808	Br.	B. & S.	CNEW
Sept 8	Ningpo	Hsin Ningshao	2801	Chi.	N. S. N. Co.	NEW
Sept 8	Hongkong	Namsang	4188	Br.	P. & O.	NEW
Sept 8	Wenchow	Poochi	631	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.	KLYW
Sept 8	Japan	Asosan maru	1221	Jap.	M. B. K.	WTW
Sept 8	Chesoo	Pengden	1078	Br.	B. & S.	WTW
Sept 8	Chinwangtao	Atrusa maru	1947	Jap.	K. M. A. Co.	WTW
Sept 8	Japan	Gensan maru	1140	Jap.	M. B. K.	WSW
Sept 8	Japan	Sado maru	3626	Jap.	N. Y. K.	WSW
Sept 8	Hongkong	Fushimi maru	1451	Jap.	N. Y. K.	KLYW
Sept 8	Hankow	Kiangyung	1882	Br.	B. & S.	CNEW
Sept 8	Hankow	Siangyang maru	2235	Jap.	N. Y. K.	NEW
Sept 8	Hankow	Empress of Russia	8789	Br.	C. P. O. S.	OWSE

## Departures

Date	For	Ship's Name	Tons	Flag	Agents
Sept 8	Hankow etc.	Yohsang maru	1917	Jap.	N. Y. K.
Sept 8	Hankow etc.	Luenbo	1305	Br.	J. M. & Co.
8	Hankow etc.	Kiangsin	1280	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
8	Tientsin and Daluy	Kobe maru	1586	Jap.	S. M. R.
8	London	Glenlochan	5996	Br.	Glen Line
8	Chesoo, Tientsin	Anping	1159	Chi.	C. M. S. N. Co.
8	Wetshaiwei via Nagasaki	Prataw	1990	Br.	R. V. F.
8	Ningpo	Hsin Peking	2808	Br.	N. S. N. Co.
8	Ningpo	Hsin Ningshao	2151	Chi.	B. & S.

## Men-of-War In Port

Date	From	Name	Flag	Tons	Guns	Men	Commander
Sept 8	Cruise	Brooklyn	Am cru.	9215	20	563	Day
Sept 8	Cruise	Supply	Am Aux				

\*\*Flagship, U.S. Asiatic Fleet.  
 Admiral A. G. Winterhalter, Commander-in-Chief.  
 The French gunboats D. de Lagree and Declede, the Japanese gunboats Fushimi, Sumida and Toba, and the British gunboat Woodlark are not included in this list, being dismantled.

## Vessels Loading

## For River Ports

HANKOW and PORTS.—The Str. Kiangyung, Capt. Wm. McIlwain, will leave on Sunday night. For Freight or Passage apply to C. M. S. N. Co.

HANKOW and PORTS.—The Co's Str. Tafoo Maru, Captain Y. Tanida, will be despatched from the Pootung N.K.K. Wharf on Monday, the 11th instant at about 12 o'clock midnight. This steamer has extra spacious Staterooms (electric fans fitted). European food of the best cuisine is provided. The last steam launch will leave Canton Road Jetty at 11 p.m. For Freight and Passage apply to The Nishin Kisen Kaisha, No. 5 The Bund. Tel. No. 3256.

HANKOW and PORTS.—The Co's Str. Nanyang Maru, Captain Y. Ikeda, will be despatched from N. Y. K. Wharf on Wednesday, the 13th instant at about 12 o'clock midnight. This steamer has extra spacious Staterooms (electric fans fitted and iron beds in single tire), Smoking Room and all the conveniences usually found in a first class Mail Steamer. European food of the best cuisine is provided. For Freight and Passage apply to The Nishin Kisen Kaisha, No. 5 The Bund. Tel. No. 3256.

## For Southern Ports

WENCHOW via NINGPO.—The Str. Poochi, Capt. J. Mackil, will leave on Saturday night. For Freight or Passage apply to C. M. S. N. Co.

HONGKONG and CANTON.—The Str. Kwangtai, Capt. C. Stewara will leave on Sunday morning. For Freight or Passage apply to C. M. S. N. Co.

HONGKONG.—The s.s. Nippon Maru will leave on Thursday, October 5. The tender convey passengers and mails will leave the Customs Jetty at 5 p.m. For passage apply to The American Trading Company.

## Swedish East Asiatic Co., Ltd.

Regular Steamship service between Sweden and China.

Shanghai Agents:

The Ekman Foreign Agencies, Limited.

## For Foreign Ports

SAN FRANCISCO via NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA and HONOLULU.—The s.s. Tenyo Maru, Capt. H. S. Smith, will leave on Saturday, October 7. Passengers booked to all points in America, and ports in Great Britain and Europe. The tender conveying passengers and mails will leave the Customs Jetty at 3 p.m. For freight or passage apply to The American Trading Company.

## For Japan

NAGASAKI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA.—The s.s. Tenyo Maru, Capt. H. S. Smith, will leave on Saturday, October 7. The tender conveying passengers and mails will leave the Customs Jetty at 3 p.m. For freight or passage apply to The American Trading Company.

## Launch Services

TODAY  
 The tender Alexandra conveying departing passengers and mails to the C.M. s.s. China will leave the Customs Jetty at 3.30 p.m.

## Sicawei Weather Report

7.—The typhoon crosses Hainan Strait, then the N. part of the Gulf of Tongking. Easterly winds at Formosa and in the channel. Variable breezes along the rest of the coast. Hot and oppressive weather.

8.—The sky clears up; hot weather; Slow veering of the breeze to S.W. The pressure continues to rise and exceeds the normal average.

## Meteorological Readings

Friday, September 8, 1916.

WEATHER.	4 a.m.	9 a.m.
Bar. at Canig. mm.	758.57	759.64
" " inches.	29.85	29.90
Variation mm. for 12 h.	-0.96	-0.57
" " inches.	-1.69	-0.81
Direction	88E	88W
Wind - Kilom per hour	11	14
" " Miles	6.8	8.7
Temperature - Fahr	77.0	83.0
" " Cent	25.0	30.0
Humidity - %	95	74
Visibility - Miles	1	1
Rainfall inches	-	-

## PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.

## U. S. MAIL LINE

Operating the new first-class steamers  
 "ECUADOR" "VENEZUELA" and "COLOMBIA"  
 14,000 tons each  
 To San Francisco via Kobe, Yokohama and Honolulu

## THE SUNSHINE BELT

The most comfortable route to America and Europe  
 Sailing to Manila and Hongkong To San Francisco  
 S.S. "Ecuador"..... Sept. 21 ..... Oct. 11  
 " "Venezuela"..... Oct. 11 ..... Nov. 1  
 " "Colombia"..... Nov. 1 ..... Nov. 22

These steamers have the most modern equipment, including overhead fans in all staterooms, which contain no upper berths. One and two-berth staterooms only.

The safety and comfort of passengers  
 is our first consideration

Tickets interchangeable with the Toyo Kisen Kaisha and the Canadian Pacific Ocean Services, Ltd.

For further information re freight and passage, apply to  
 ANDERSEN, MEYER & CO., LTD.  
 Tel. 778 AGENTS 4-5 Yuen-Ming-Yuen Road

## DOLLAR S. S. LINE

## Pacific Service

## PROPOSED SAILINGS

S. S. "Harold Dollar," for Vancouver, about September 25th.

Will accept cargo for San Francisco, San Pedro, Seattle, Tacoma, Portland and Vancouver.

Through Bills of Lading issued to the principal cities of the United States and Canada.

For further information as to freight rates, apply to

## THE ROBERT DOLLAR CO.

Union Building, corner of Canton Road and Bund

Telephone 2331.

## CANADIAN PACIFIC OCEAN SERVICES LIMITED

## QUICKEST TIME ACROSS THE PACIFIC

To Canada, United States and Europe via Vancouver

In connection with the Canadian Pacific Railway

Shanghai to Vancouver 14 days  
 Shanghai to Montreal 19 days  
 Shanghai to Chicago 18 days  
 Shanghai to New York 19½ days

## EMPRESS OF RUSSIA AND EMPRESS OF ASIA

16,850 tons gross register, quadruple screws, speed 21 knots.

Largest and most luxurious ships on the Pacific.

SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI (subject to change) SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI

Monteagle.....11 Sept. Monteagle.....11 Nov.  
 Empress of Japan.....23 Sept. Empress of Japan.....18 Nov.  
 EMPRESS OF ASIA.....6 Oct. EMPRESS OF ASIA.....1 Dec.  
 EMPRESS OF RUSSIA.....3 Nov. EMPRESS OF RUSSIA.....29 "

Calling at Nagasaki (Inland Sea), Kobe and Yokohama.

Monteagle calls Moji instead Nagasaki

For further information, sailings, etc., please apply to

J. R. SHAW L. E. N. RYAN,  
 General Agent, Passenger Dept. Agent.  
 Corner of Peking and Yuen Ming Yuen Roads,  
 Tel. No. 1668. Shanghai.

## T. K. K.

## TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

Imperial Japanese and U.S. Mail Line.

To San Francisco from Shanghai by Semi-Tropical Route, via Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama and Honolulu

## PROPOSED SAILINGS FOR SAN FRANCISCO

S.S. "TENYO MARU" 22,000 tons Oct. 7  
 " "SHINYO MARU" 22,000 tons Oct. 14  
 " "TENYO MARU" 22,000 tons Dec. 22

## From Nagasaki to San Francisco

S.S. "PERIA MARU" 9,000 tons Sept. 28  
 " "NIPPON MARU" 11,000 tons Oct. 24  
 " "PERIA MARU" 9,000 tons Dec. 12

## From Nagasaki to Manila

S.S. "TENYO MARU" 22,000 tons Sept. 16  
 " "SHINYO MARU" 22,000 tons Oct. 14  
 " "TENYO MARU" 22,000 tons Dec. 3

All the steamers of this Company are equipped with wireless electric fans in all staterooms, electric light in all berths, swimming tanks and all conveniences.

THROUGH TICKETS and BILLS OF LADING issued to San Francisco to the principal cities of the United States and Canada by the Overland Railways, to Mexico, Central and South American ports, and through tickets to Europe by connecting New York and St. Lawrence lines. Particulars of the various routes to be had on application. All passage money payable in local currency at rate of exchange on day of purchase. SPECIAL REDUCED RATES by the s.s. "Nippon Maru" and s.s. Peria Maru" affording superior accommodation at reduced rates.

Round-trip tickets at reduced rates. Lay-over privileges allowed at all ports of call. Through rates include rail transportation between Nagasaki, Kobe and Yokohama, if desired.

RETURN PORTION of round trip Trans-Pacific passage of the Canadian Pacific Railway Co., from Vancouver to Shanghai will be honored by this Company to San Francisco, or vice versa.

For further information, rates of passage money and freight, apply to

THE AMERICAN TRADING COMPANY, Agents.

Telephone No. 3325. 52, Sheehuen Road.

## CHINA MAIL S.S. CO., LTD.

FREIGHT AND PASSENGERS

## S.S. CHINA

(AMERICAN REGISTRY)

WILL SAIL FROM SHANGHAI FOR

## SAN FRANCISCO

VIA NAGASAKI, YOKOHAMA AND HONOLULU  
 SEPT. 9. NOV. 14. JAN. 21

AN UNSURPASSED HIGH-CLASS PASSENGER SERVICE AT INTERMEDIATE RATE REDUCED RATES TO MISSIONARIES

FOR HONGKONG

NOV. 1. JAN. 8

G. J. PETROCELLI, FRT. AND PASS. AGENT

NO. 6 KIUKIANG ROAD,

PHONE 4773.

4TH FLOOR



# NEW JERSEY CHAIRMAN OF PROGRESSIVE PARTY NOW OUT FOR WILSON

J. A. H. Hopkins, Head of State  
Committee, Issues Formal  
Statement

New York, Aug. 8.—J. A. H. Hopkins, Chairman of the Progressive State Committee in New Jersey, issued a statement yesterday in which he gave his reasons for supporting President Wilson in this campaign.

"It is the patriotic duty of every Progressive," Chairman Hopkins said, "in these States wherein the betrayal of our party has prevented us from having a national ticket of our own, personally to support and work for Mr. Wilson's election."

In the view of the New Jersey Chairman, it would be a national calamity for the Republican Party, as at present constituted, to be returned to power. He said, however, that he is opposed to an official endorsement of Wilson by the Progressive organization, as reconstruction of the Progressive Party in New Jersey would be his aim. The State campaign of the Progressives, he explained, would be conducted in accordance with the decision already reached by the State Committee to nominate candidates where possible, otherwise to support those who more nearly represent Progressive principles.

"If, under these circumstances," Mr. Hopkins continued, "I can be of any assistance in connection with Mr. Wilson's candidacy, my services will be placed at his disposal."

"I might add that in reaching this decision I have been influenced by the fact that Mr. Wilson had the courage to declare himself in favor of Woman Suffrage long before the Republican Party was forced reluctantly to follow suit, and because I confidently believe he will endorse the Susan B. Anthony amendment before Congress adjourns."

"I have also been influenced by the fact that he has advocated a tariff commission, whereas the Republicans have frankly declared their intention of once more upsetting our commercial situation by a return to the unscientific Payne-Aldrich methods; that he has taken the first step to check the scandalous misuse of our preparedness appropriations by advocating a Government armor plate; that he has helped our farmers and small investors to protect themselves in some measure against the iron rule of our money barons by the passage of the Federal Reserve Banking Bill; that he has established the Federal Employment Bureau, a distinctly Progressive measure, which was a prominent issue in our New Jersey campaign; that he is now earnestly urging the passage of the Child Labor Bill, and that during his Administration may other Progressive measures have been passed, some of which, at least, I have good reason to believe, will fare badly and may even be repealed if the Republicans again control."

"And, finally, I am considerably influenced by the fact that Mr. Wilson successfully opposed boss rule and machine politics during the time he was Governor of New Jersey, and has given us every reason to believe during his Administration as President-elect that the Progressives, with this as a basic principle, may look for far more radical legislation under his continued leadership than could possibly be expected if the Republican candidate is elected."

## REPULSE ITALIANS

(Ottaviano Lloyd War Service)  
Official Austrian report.—Headquarters, Sept. 4.—East of Valona, an Italian advance was completely repulsed and the enemy were forced to retreat to the left bank of the Vovousa. All our positions are again in our hands.

## Sailed from Shanghai

For London etc.	
Agapenor	Sept. 1
Atreus	Aug. 1
Atsuta Maru	Aug. 10
Carmarthenshire	June 28
City of Lincoln	June 2
City of Norwich	Sept. 1
City of Vienna	June 17
Eurybates	June 24
Glengyle	Sept. 1
Glenstraee	Sept. 3
Hitchin Maru	Aug. 20
Iyo Maru	Sept. 3
Katori Maru	June 18
Kashima Maru	July 2
Lycas	June 9
Mishima Maru	July 16
Prism	July 18
Somali	Aug. 11
Suwa Maru	July 30
Tydeus	June 29
For Marseilles, etc.	
Armand Behic	Sept. 4
Athos	Aug. 25
Polynesian	Aug. 5
For Bombay	
Malta**	Sept. 1
Nore**	Aug. 21
Novara**	Aug. 7
For Rotterdam	
Nippon	July 17
For Vancouver, etc.	
Bessie Dollar	Aug. 6
Canada Maru	Aug. 23
Chosen Maru	Aug. 28
Empress of Asia	Aug. 1
Imakusa	Aug. 11
Justin	Sept. 1
Kamakura Maru	Aug. 13
Mexico Maru	Aug. 13
Shidzuoka Maru	July 2
Yokohama Maru	Sept. 1
For New York	
Bolton Castle	Sept. 1
Muncaster Castle	July 2
St. Bede	June 2
Tokiwa Maru	Sept. 1
Wakasa Maru	Aug. 3
For San Francisco, etc.	
Alvarado	July 17
Asia Maru	July 2
L. Luckenbach	July 2
Maricopa	Aug. 1
Shinyo Maru	Aug. 11
Yucatan	Aug. 11
**With English	



## Auctions

### AUCTION

#### of Valuable Property

The undersigned have received instructions to sell on behalf of

#### THE CONCERNED

The undermentioned property by

#### PUBLIC AUCTION

at their offices  
No. 8 Peking Road  
On Monday, 11th day of September, 1916  
at 3 p.m.

Fantan No. 71 area 0.54.9. registered in the name of Pan Tse Di, situated in 25 Pao 1 Chue 5 Doo Tuck Tze Yue inside of the North Gate—and Fantan with the same number, area 1.04.0., in the name of Hsu Tsai Chang with buildings: One Chinese dwelling house containing 16 rooms; in front there are 6 one-storied houses, at the back 6 houses, in the west, there are 9 such houses and 3 without an upper story.

R. W. HEIDORN & CO.  
Auctioneers & Brokers,  
No. 8 Peking Road  
10950

#### For that Cocktail!

#### GETZBEST

## OLIVES

Getz Bros. & Co., Inc.  
SHANGHAI

#### NOTICE

From this date Mr. J. D. Womack will be in charge of the Repair Department of our garage. Mr. C. R. DeWitt, the Electrical Engineer, will be in charge of all electrical repairs.  
Phone West 1234.

H. S. Honigsberg & Co.  
Shanghai, September 9, 1916.

#### M. CHING CHONG

Proprietor, Yeh Mei-Ching  
Hardware and Metal Merchants  
Government Contractors

Materials of every description  
for Engineering

Naval and Marine Stores always  
in stock

Our entire stock is from well-known  
manufacturers, and our  
prices are moderate

Sole Agent for

The Chee Hsin Cement Co., Ltd.

For further information, please  
apply to—

66-69 North Soochow Road,  
Shanghai.

Tel. Gen. office No. 2971  
Tel. Pri. office No. 4885

## The Shanghai Chemical Laboratory

No. 4 Canton Road

**\$4.00 PER HOUR!**  
**WEST 1090.**  
**ORIENTAL AUTOMOBILE CO.**

## Business and Official - - - Notices - - -

### BILL SMITH

Bill Smith was sick  
and full of woe,  
For hydrophobia was  
his foe.  
But now he feels of  
good health and  
cheer  
From daily  
indulgence in  
"ELEPHANT"  
Beer.



"Elephant Head"  
BEER IN ALL BARS  
AND IN MOST  
HOSPITABLE  
HOMES

Ask Bill

Garner, Quelch & Co.  
Wine Merchants

### Customs Notification.

No. 888.

#### CUSTOMS HOLIDAY MID-AUTUMN FESTIVAL.

THE Custom House will be closed  
and the shipment and delivery of  
cargo suspended on Tuesday, the  
12th September, the Mid-Autumn  
Festival.

F. S. UNWIN,  
Commissioner of Customs.  
Custom House.  
Shanghai, 5th September, 1916.  
10948

### Sam Joe & Co.

General Storekeepers, Grocers,  
Wine and Spirit Merchants.

Our goods are always absolutely  
fresh, being imported weekly  
from well-known manufacturers.

"American" fresh fruit always  
in stock

Price very moderate

Prompt attention given to  
all orders

Orders from outposts and the  
interior are carefully packed,  
and all breakages will be  
promptly made good.

A1114 Broadway  
Telephone No. 1095.  
SHANGHAI

### FRENCH MUNICIPAL SCHOOL

(247 Avenue Joffre, Telephone 455)

The French Municipal School,  
which is open to children of  
European and American parentage  
only, consists of:

1, Infant department; 2, Lower  
School; 3, Middle School; 4, Upper  
School.

The fees, payable monthly in  
advance, are:

Infant Department for a day of 5 h. \$5  
Lower School " " " 6 h. \$8  
Middle School " " " 6 h. \$10  
Upper School " " " 6 h. \$12

Stationery is provided free.  
Text books are supplied at cost  
price. A reduction in Fees is made  
when more than one child from the  
same family is in attendance at the  
school.

Applications for admission are  
being now received and any in-  
formation as regards the regulations  
and curriculum can be obtained  
from the Headmaster.

The Headmaster will be at the  
Parents' disposal on Tuesday,  
September 19th and Thursday,  
21st, from 11 to 12 a.m., and on  
Saturday, 23rd, from 5 to 6.30 p.m.

The School will re-open on  
Monday, September 25, at 9 a.m.

By order,

J. DANTIN,  
Secretary.

10932

### KNAPP & BAXTER, Inc.

IMPORTERS OF

## AMERICAN PRODUCTS

6 Kiukiang Road, Shanghai, China

Phone: No. 1860

Chinese Dept. No. 1625

## FALL CLOTHES

New American Styles and American Patterns  
Business and Evening Clothes

THOM SHING

G19 Tiendong Road, Hongkew

### Shanghai Foreign Exchange Bankers' Association

THE Exchange Banks who are  
members of the above Association  
will be closed to business on Tues-  
day, the 12th September, on  
account of the Chinese Mid-  
Autumn Festival.

10943 S 12

"Elegante," 5-a Broadway, beg-  
to inform the ladies of Shanghai  
that they have procured the services  
of a high-class ladies' tailor and  
dressmaker. Orders can be attend-  
ed to from 11th September.

A large assortment of ladies'  
autumn and winter hats, wings,  
flowers, etc., have just arrived from  
London and Paris.

10924

#### NOTICE

WE have removed to our new  
premises No. 53 Bubbling Well  
Road from this date, August 1,  
1916.

WONG ZUNG CHONG,  
Tailor & Outfitter.  
Former address, No. 422 Nanking  
Road.

10614

### KIANGWAN RACES

12th September (Tuesday)

1st Saddling Bell  
at 1.45 p.m.

Entrance Tickets: \$1.00 each,  
obtainable at the gate.

Special Trains: 1.25 p.m., 2.00  
p.m., 2.20 p.m.

By order,

Y. J. CHANG,

Secretary.

International Recreation Club.  
10944

### OSCAR LANDAU

The Astor Drapery Stores  
No. 9 Broadway

First Shipment

of  
Ladies' Beautiful Model  
HATS

Ex. S. S. "PORTHOS"

from

PARIS

10905

## Electric Fans



Are your ventilating conditions what  
they should be?

Health requirements demand a continuous renewal  
of air in Stores, Offices, Theatres, Restaurants, and  
in the Home.

Perfect ventilation can only be obtained by means  
of Electric Fans.

A varied assortment of fans is kept in stock by  
local Electrical Contractors.

For further particulars, etc., apply to the

MUNICIPAL ELECTRICITY DEPARTMENT  
SHOWROOMS: 471-2 NANKING ROAD. TEL. No. 2660.

### YOUR SIGHT! YOUR SIGHT!! YOUR SIGHT!!!

DO you fully realize that  
your sight is one of your  
most important assets?  
By all means preserve it  
and the best way to do it  
is by getting a suitable  
pair of glasses. We can  
supply them to your satis-  
faction in every respect.  
If your sight is good then  
you need to protect your  
eyes from the burning sun,  
and we can give you a fine  
pair of sun-glasses at a  
very moderate price.

鏡眼配驗



THE NATIONAL OPTICAL CO.

The Go-ahead Optical House.

69, Nanking Road

Telephone No. 1242

## Classified Advertisements

2 cents a Word  
Minimum Charge 40 cents

All Advertisements must  
be Prepaid

Replies must be  
called for

### APARTMENTS

#### WINDSOR HOUSE

14-15, Quinsan Gardens

Flat to let, 2 rooms, with  
bathroom and boxroom,  
also front room.

Telephone 3482 10918

#### 8 & 11 Quinsan Gardens

Flat with bathroom attached, facing  
the Park. Nice room facing South,  
with full board, and all comforts  
at very moderate terms.

Telephone 1946.

### TO LET

IN Avenue Joffre (private Ger-  
man family), one large well-  
furnished room, with verandah,  
balcony and bathroom attached,  
also use of telephone. With or  
without board. Suitable for mar-  
ried couple or bachelors. Apply to  
Box 297, THE CHINA PRESS.

10915 S 21

TO LET, attic flat, Range Road.  
Apply to Box 251, THE CHINA  
PRESS.

10818

TO LET, immediately, one flat.  
Two large rooms, kitchen and  
bathroom, light, gas, telephone.  
Also small attic. 22-a North  
Szechuen Road.

10940 S 10

TO LET, on the Dixwell Road,  
near the Hongkew Park, in a  
private German family, a nicely-  
furnished flat of two rooms, with  
bathroom and verandah attached.  
With or without board. Apply to  
Box 304, THE CHINA PRESS.

10935 S 12

TWO well-furnished flats to let,  
with every convenience, including  
piano, at low rental. Only Allies or  
Neutrals. No. 8 Ward Road,  
Yangtzepoo.

10902 S 14

TO LET, extra large furnished  
room, with separate bathroom. \$22  
per month, immediate occupation.  
Apply 50, Range Road.

10931 S 10

TO LET, in private German  
family, furnished room with bath  
attached, full board. Terms  
moderate. Apply to Box 278,  
THE CHINA PRESS.

10867 S 9

TO LET, very large room, small  
room, bathroom and verandah  
attached. 45 Bubbling Well Road.

10840 S 14

### FINANCIAL

WE CAN arrange loans from Tls.  
1,000 to Tls. 1,000,000 on first  
class real estate security. China  
Realty Company, Ltd.

10859 S 30

### Shanghai Rowing Club

THE Eleventh Annual Swimming  
Gala and Aquatic Sports, to be held  
in the Club's Bath, will be con-  
tinued tonight at 9.15 p.m. Doors  
open at 9 p.m.

Tickets, \$1.00 each night, may  
be obtained from H. N. Olsen, 22  
Museum Road; N. C. Brodie, 5  
Kiukiang Road.

50% of net proceeds to be given  
to the War Funds.

10945

Amusement Advertising  
will be found on  
Page 9

### HOUSES WANTED

WANTED, furnished or un-  
furnished flat, without board.  
Apply to Box 314, THE CHINA  
PRESS.

10957 S 12

WANTED, furnished house or  
furnished flat, for 1st October.  
Apply to Box 311, THE CHINA  
PRESS.

10939 S 10

WANTED, small furnished house  
or flat, in desirable locality. No  
children. Apply to Box 303, THE  
CHINA PRESS.

10930 S 10

### EDUCATIONAL

CHINESE LESSONS for begin-  
ners, by experienced Chinese teach-  
er, for thirty years connected with  
Nanking Language School. Rates  
reasonable. Apply to Box 302,  
THE CHINA PRESS.

10919 S 12

### HOUSES TO LET

TO LET, part of a well-furnished  
house of six rooms in good locality,  
close to tram. Board if desired.  
Moderate terms. Apply to Box 282,  
THE CHINA PRESS.

10876

TO LET, 63 Broadway Terrace,  
four-roomed residence. Apply to  
10 Yangtzepoo Road.

10808 S 1

### TRANSLATIONS

TRANSLATOR, who has con-  
siderable experience in legal, con-  
sulate, syndicate, journalistic, com-  
mercial and official translation  
work, undertakes translation in  
English and Chinese of agreements,  
petitions, letters, legal documents,  
advertisements, and commercial  
documents, etc. Please apply to  
Chang Nieh-yun, c/o 1-a, Peking  
Road, or P.D., 159 Haining Road  
opposite West End Lane.

10941 S 10

### Exchange and Mart

FOR SALE, one B. S. A. match  
rifle in excellent condition. Tals  
60. Apply to Box 315, THE  
CHINA PRESS.

10952 S 13

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